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WITH SUPPLEMENT AND  
COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } TENPENCE.

## ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

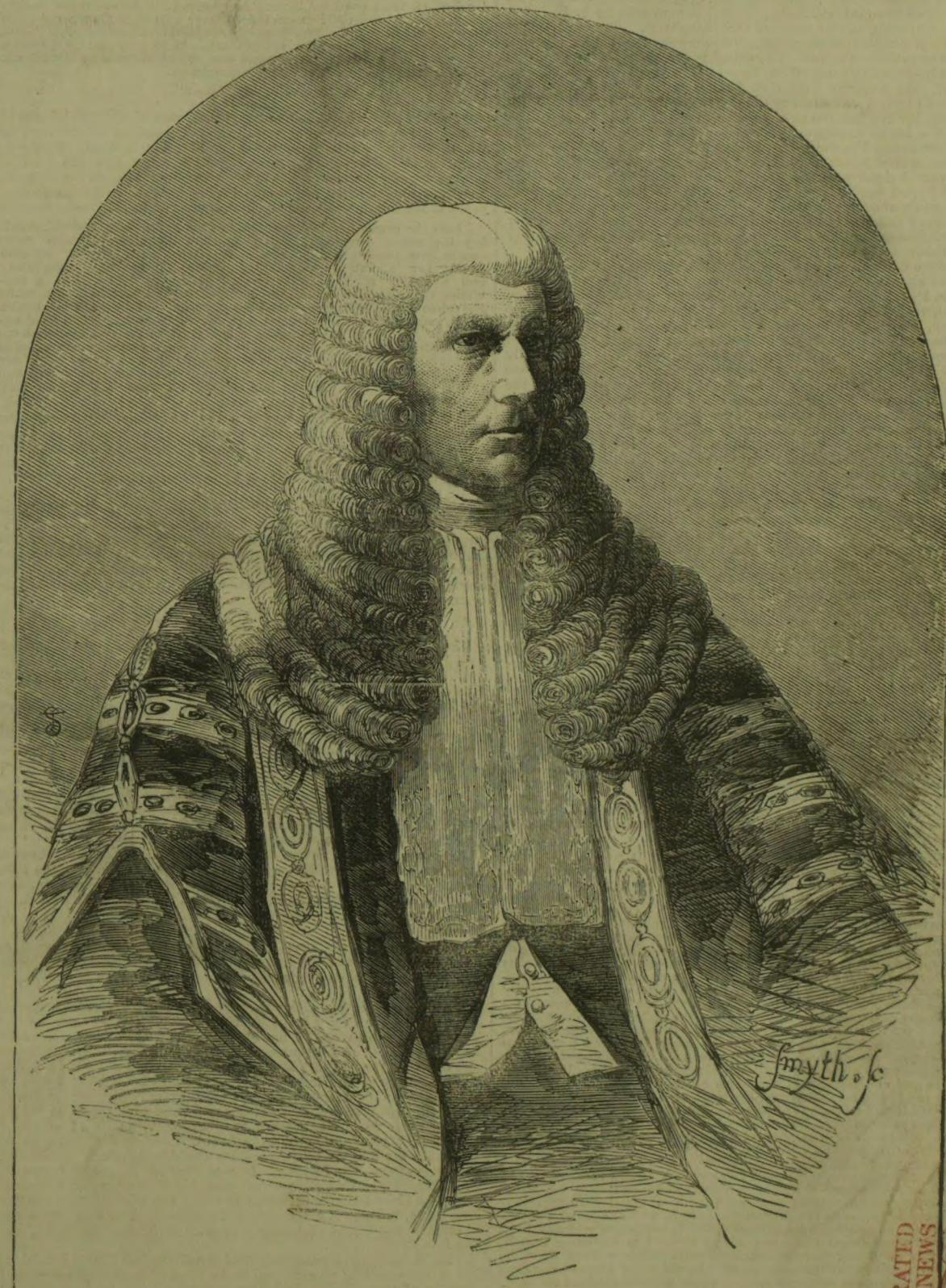
THE Speech from the Throne announced that the negotiations in which the British Government had been engaged with the United States and Honduras, in regard to the affairs of Central America, had not yet been brought to a close. No further information on the subject has been given in Parliament; but with the good understanding which subsists between Great Britain and the United States, and which Lord Napier, our new representative at Washington, seems so well fitted to cement and extend, there is no reason to fear that any difficulties will arise. The question is very simple, and may be safely left to the good feeling of the two great nations who are interested in its solution. The temporary heats and jealousies that grew out of the Russian War and the Enlistment question have cooled and subsided, and the ground is clear for a settlement of all existing difficulties, if any such there be. The wires of the electric telegraph which are immediately to be laid under the waters of the Atlantic promise to have none but messages of commerce and of good will to convey. It would be strange, indeed, if with such means of communication between the kindred peoples of the Anglo-Saxon race, diminishing the distance between them to a few minutes, there should be any serious difference as to the right of way and the security of passage through Central America or the Isthmus of Panama. Great Britain desires no territory in that quarter of the globe. All that she requires, as the nation most largely interested in the commerce of the world, is the establishment of some authority in Central America which shall grant and maintain an unimpeded passage, either by railway or canal, or by both in combination, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. She wants no political privileges, and no right of protection or of dictation. The same facilities that she needs for her own commerce she would extend to the commerce of the whole world. Under such circumstances there can be no difficulties of which men imbued with common sense and actuated by good feeling cannot very shortly and satisfactorily dispose. We believe that the good sense and the good feeling exist both in Washington and in London, and that the appointment of such an Ambassador as Lord Napier, and the circumstances under which that appointment was made, have removed the last vestiges of irritation which existed against the "Old Country" on the other side of the Atlantic; and that henceforth there will exist a cordiality of sentiment, and a community of interests, which time will extend and ripen.

If we recall the subjects of dispute that have successively arisen between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States for the last twenty years, it will be easy to perceive that the respect, and we may add the affection, entertained by the one nation for the other are too great—founded, as they are, not upon policy alone, but upon nature—to be lightly disturbed. Had the two not been of the same blood, had they not spoken the same language, been taught by the same literature, learned to love and reverence the same Bible, and had they not had a community of fame and glory as well as of interest, there might have been war between them on the irritating question of the Canadian rebellion. There might have been war between them seven years later on the question of the Oregon boundary. There might also have been war on the question of the right of search—as our good-natured friend the late King Louis Philippe particularly wished there should be. There might have been war, too, on the subject of the Newfoundland fisheries, and war—or the excitement of a feeling which might at any moment and from unforeseen causes have provoked it—when Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls were dismissed by the Government of the late President. But all these topics of disquietude and danger were, after the first burst of excitement, treated in a sensible and conciliatory spirit by the real leaders of public opinion in both countries. Whatever a few public men, pledged to their party, and speaking for party exigencies, might have done or said, the hearts of the two nations were sound; and it was felt on all these occasions, by millions of people who had not the means of expressing their thoughts, that the scandal, the shame, the crime, the treason to the cause of humanity and civilisation, would have, indeed, been monstrous and unpardonable if England and America had gone to war on these or any other pretexts. That feeling has continued to gain strength; and its existence is a far better guarantee for continued amity than any treaties of peace which diplomatists can frame.

If a notion still subsists in America that England is jealous of the unparalleled growth of her progeny—for such the Americans are, notwithstanding the large admixture of the German, French, and Spanish elements in the population—events, we doubt not, will tend to eradicate it. This country has no reason to be jealous of any extension of the Union, and looks forward, not only

without alarm but with satisfaction, to the day when, from Panama to the St. Lawrence, there will be one grand Confederation of Anglo-Saxon States. Our own territory in America is large enough for English ambition. Canada and the Hudson's Bay territory are empires of themselves; and the American Union, in growing southward and westward, will neither alarm England, nor excite a feeling that such growth is unnatural, undesirable, or impolitic. As Lord Napier said in his admirable speech to the citizens of New York, "the peaceful and legitimate expansion of the United States forms a matter of satisfaction and pride for every reasonable Englishman. That expansion forms the best resort and relief for our superabundant population; it forms the best market for our increasing industry; it is

the triumph of our labour and our arts—of our language, our religion, and our blood. No thoughtful Englishman can contemplate this unparalleled spectacle of future predominance without emotions of thankfulness and praise. No thoughtful foreigner can regard it without a sigh, that Providence has not reserved the future empire of the world for his own tongue and his own race. Lord Napier truly states that sentiments like these are not rare or partial in England. That he entertains them himself he eloquently avowed; though he only stated that he gathered them from such men as Lords Carlisle, Aberdeen, Elgin, Clarendon, and Palmerston, and had heard them declared and enforced by both of the great parties in the House of Commons. He might have gone further, and with more effect, by adding that every news-



THE NEW SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN EVELYN DENISON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY  
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



paper of the slightest note in this country is, and has long been, engaged in promulgating the same feeling; and that although, as is the custom of Englishmen, we criticise America as we criticise ourselves and everything else, our Lords and Earls and members of Parliament do not lead public opinion, but follow it. The pride with which Englishmen regard their brothers across the Atlantic was fostered by the press of England long before professional statesmen of any party condescended to be aware of it. Lord Napier either forgot or did not think it proper to say so; but it is right that the Americans should remember that the sympathies of the British people are with them. If a day should ever come when Lords and Earls should, in the complexities and perversities of party warfare, entertain different opinions or a different policy, the British people will still remain true to their sympathy with America. On that foundation rests their mutual friendship; and this friendship forms the best guarantee for the continued progress of civilisation. Continental Europe may retrograde both in wealth and liberty; but, while England and America remain united, nations less fortunate than they will always have examples which they can follow, and a hope on which to rely.

#### THE NEW SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. JOHN EVELYN DENISON is the head and representative of a family which rose into opulence, some century and a half ago, from mercantile success. Like the families of Heathcote, Craven, Osborne, and some dozens of others which adorn the pages of our Peers and Baronetages at this day, the founder of the Denison family was a merchant of the city of London, one William Denison. This gentleman had two sons—of whom the younger, Sir Thomas Denison, became one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench in 1742. He is said to have been the intimate friend of the great Lord Mansfield, who wrote the inscription which still marks his tomb in the parish church of Harwood, Yorkshire. This worthy Knight, having no issue of his own, bequeathed his property to Mr. Edmund Beckett, sixth son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart., who, many years ago, represented the borough of Leeds. Mr. Edmund Beckett, in 1816, assumed, by Royal license, the name of Denison, and is now Mr. Edmund Beckett Denison, the member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, well known for the scientific interest which he has taken in all kinds of clocks and bells, and more especially in the construction of "Big Ben" of Westminster. While the younger son took to the law, the elder son of Mr. William Denison, also named William, was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits in Leeds, where he realised a large fortune. With this he purchased the estate of Ossington, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, and served the office of High Sheriff of that county in 1779. He died at Bath in 1782. His eldest son, John, who inherited Ossington, was for many years M.P. for Chichester, and for the since disfranchised borough of Minchenden. He was married twice. By his first wife he had an only daughter, who married the late Speaker, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Manners Sutton, afterwards Viscount Canterbury. By his second wife he had a large family, consisting of nine sons and three daughters.

It is remarkable that six of these nine sons have risen to distinction in their several lines of life. The eldest is Mr. John Evelyn Denison, the newly-elected Speaker of the House of Commons; the second son, Edward, was formerly Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and was afterwards Bishop of Salisbury from 1837 till his death, in 1851; the third son, Sir William Denison, recently gazetted a K.C.B., is a Captain in the Royal Engineers, and Governor-General of Australia; the fourth son is the Venerable George Anthony Denison, Archdeacon of Taunton, against whom ecclesiastical proceedings have been taken by the Evangelical party in the Established Church, on account of the alleged Popish tendency of his views as to the Real Presence, with the intention of depriving him of his preferments; the fifth and sixth sons, Henry and Stephen Charles, both barristers-at-law, were highly distinguished at Oxford as First-Class men, and Fellows respectively of All Souls and University Colleges.

Mr. John Evelyn Denison was born in 1800, and was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, and M.A. in 1828. His public career is well known. He first entered Parliament, we believe, under the auspices of the late Right Hon. George Canning, in July, 1823, as member for Newcastle-under-Lyne, for which place he sat till the dissolution of 1826. In the latter year he was elected for Hastings, which he represented until the close of 1830. In the early part of 1831 he was returned both for Liverpool and for his own native county of Nottinghamshire, and he chose to sit for the latter. At the general election of Dec., 1832, he was sent to Parliament as the representative of the Southern Division of the county, which he continued to represent down to the dissolution of July, 1837. He was not a member of the first Parliament of Queen Victoria, which assembled in that year; but in 1841 he was returned for Earl Fitzwilliam's borough of Malton, which he represented down to the recent general election, when he succeeded to the seat for North Nottinghamshire, left vacant by the retirement of Lord Henry Willmott Bentinck. Mr. Denison was for a short time a Lord of the Admiralty under Mr. Canning's Administration, in 1827-28. As his sister's marriage with the late Sir Charles Manners Sutton brought him into connection with the ducal house of Rutland, so his marriage in 1827, with the Lady Charlotte Bentinck, daughter of the late Duke of Portland, was a fortunate alliance, as it connected him with one of the most wealthy and powerful of titled houses.

THE Princess Charlotte, 104, sailing three-decker, fitting out at Portsmouth as a floating barrack for troops on the China station, is ordered to be out of hand by the end of the month. Cabins are being fitted up for the military officers who may have to go on board her. The troops will sleep in hammocks, each man having two blankets, which is considered to be a much more comfortable way of sleeping on board ship than on the hard boards of the deck. The Princess Charlotte will have accommodation for 1000 men and officers, who will be berthed on the middle and lower decks. The arrangements for ventilation and other sanitary necessities appear to have had great care bestowed upon them, with the view of preserving the health of those on board. She will be stowed with as much of the munitions of war as she can conveniently be made to carry independently of the necessary provisions and stores for herself. She will not mount her three-decker armament, but only a dozen 32-pounders for special service.

THAT ribbon of railway that lies to the north of London, and which connects Kew and the Windsor line, the London and North-Western, the Great Northern, and the whole of the Eastern Counties lines, and the city of London, is becoming every day of more and more importance. The western district through which it runs is one of great beauty, more particularly in the vicinity of Kilburn. At the latter place the company are enlarging the station to give greater accommodation to a neighbourhood which is springing up around this elevated and healthy spot. A very spacious church is already open for Divine service, and the nucleus of another for Dissenters is in existence. The former rears its well-proportioned parts amidst villas and other dwellings of a character evidently built and building with the view of attracting the middle classes to a picturesque vicinity, equally removed from the sight of London and the miasmatic influences of its mighty, yet silent, highway—the Thames. Kilburn, as it erst was, with its Priory, its Holy Well, and numberless other departed associations, would be now as a *terra incognita* to the antiquarian. But the loveliness of the neighbourhood yet exists. Those lanes of North End and Hampstead which are still the favourite drives of her Majesty and the Royal family, with the still more elevated background of Hampstead itself, will ever remain, protected as they happily are by legislative enactment from the ruthless hand of lucre-loving man. The ecclesiastics of old will long possess in Kilburn an additional evidence of that taste and judgment which influenced the choice of such sites for their dwelling-places, as affording health for the body and delight to the eye, with the concomitant advantages of an agreeable altitude, richness of soil, and excellence of water. The railway companies are evidently impressed with the policy of encouraging short suburban trains, and with this view are making an extra line of rails to communicate with the docks and the goods depots, so that the luggage traffic shall be altogether removed from those rails which ought to be exclusively devoted to passenger transit. When this additional line is completed extra trains will run over the passenger metals and at increased speed. In the latter respect, however, while the trains are in motion there is nothing to be complained of.

It is whispered that a Liverpool cotton broker "potted" £30,000 by the success of Leamington at Chester.—*Liverpool Albion*.

The *Weekly Register* announces that it is intended to divide the present Roman Catholic diocese of Liverpool, and form a new see for North Lancashire, at either Preston or Lancaster.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### THE PERSIAN WAR.

In our last publication we gave the telegraphic despatch received from Sir James Outram, in which he announced the capture of Mohammerah. The following confirmatory information has been received by the Overland Mail:—The capture of Mohammerah, on the 26th March, by General Outram, with a force of 4500 men, which left Bushire on the 19th, is confirmed. The entrance of the Karoon had been skilfully fortified by the enemy; but the forts were silenced by the steamers in two hours. Prince Kianias Mirza, at the head of 18,000 men, fled, with a loss of 200, leaving ammunition, stores, camp equipages, and 17 guns. Gen. Stalker and Commodore Etheridge committed suicide in a moment of temporary insanity. The verdict on General Stalker's body was that he came by his death from a pistol shot, inflicted by his own hand in a fit of temporary insanity. There was no paper left to indicate this, and he was merely heard to complain that the 3rd Cavalry was not given him; and was also uneasy about the responsibility of sheltering the European troops during the approaching hot weather. The verdict on Commodore Etheridge was that he destroyed himself with his own hand while suffering under mental aberration, brought about by long-continued anxiety connected with the duties of his command.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Mohammerah on the 6th of March, gives the following account of the proceedings up to that date:—

My last gave you an account of the capture of this place on the 26th ult., and the precipitate flight of the large Persian army. Without baggage cattle to carry the camp equipages we could not, of course, follow them up, so without loss of time Sir James ordered a small expedition to be got ready with all despatch, in order to track the enemy on the banks of the Karoon river. This expedition consisted of three small river steamers—viz., the *Comet*, *Planet*, and *Assyria* (the first of which only is armed), one gun-boat, and three cutters, under the command of Acting Commodore Rennie, of the Indian Navy; and 300 men from her Majesty's 64th and 75th under the command of Capt. Hunt, of the latter corps. Several of Sir James's staff also accompanied them, and Capt. Kemball, Political Agent at Bagdad. The expedition left at noon on the 29th, and on the 31st found a second trace of the Persian army, from which it appeared that they had five guns with them, and another wheeled conveyance—found out afterwards to be the Shazadah's carriage. Here it seems that one of the gun-carriages had been disabled, and the gun accordingly put into a boat, which was afterwards captured. On nearing Akwaz, on the morning of the 1st, the Persian army was discovered occupying a strong position on the right bank of the river. Here the military party landed, on the left bank, and proceeded to Akwaz, the gun-boats opening fire upon the enemy. Almost at the first sight of our preparations the large host, consisting of about 8000 men, took to flight, and retreated hurriedly in the direction of Dizful, while hordes of Arabs were observed hanging on their rear, ready to plunder or harass them. The expedition remained two days at Akwaz, communicating with the Arab tribes, and securing or destroying large heaps of grain which had been stored there by the Persians. A number of mules and sheep were also captured and brought down by the steamers, and 150 new stands of muskets in cases. This done, the little band returned to Mohammerah, which they reached on the 4th inst.

The moral effect of this little affair will be great in these parts, for the Persians had boasted that no force we could bring against Mohammerah could take it in less than a year, and, confident in this overweening security, they had made no preparations for an orderly retreat. It is clear that the Persian army in this quarter is utterly disorganized, and can never make head against us. It was the intention of Sir James to have moved up a sufficient part of our force to occupy Shuster, to put the troops into summer quarters in that reputedly healthy locality, and to have taken the remainder himself to disperse the Serkecskhi Bashi's army before Bushire. The men, indeed, have great longing to meet this gentleman, whose name they have curtailed into "Cheeky Bashi;" but, lo! all our schemes are for the present held in abeyance by the news, which arrived yesterday, that peace was signed in Paris on the 4th ult. What will be done next no one appears to know.

##### THE WAR IN CHINA.

"Further papers" relating to the proceedings of our naval forces at Canton were published on Saturday last by order of Parliament, to whom they were lately presented by Royal command. The correspondence (principally between Sir J. Bowring and the Earl of Clarendon) extends from the 27th of December, 1856, to the 28th ult. We quote the following significant passage from Sir J. Bowring's despatch to the Foreign office of the 28th of February, 1857:—

I have the comfort of believing (writes Sir John) that notwithstanding the losses, privations, sufferings, and disquietudes which these events have produced, there exists an almost unanimity of opinion among her Majesty's subjects in China as to the opportunity and necessity of the measures that have been taken, and a conviction that the crisis which has occurred was an inevitable one, while the councils of the Canton authorities were directed by such intolerable pride, presumption, faithlessness, and ignorance as they have long exhibited. And it has greatly added to my gratification to know that the representatives of foreign Powers in China have generally concurred in approving the course which has been pursued. Indeed I may safely say that I have rather had to struggle against demands for more violent and destructive measures than to fear censure for those which have been adopted.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* says that the *Audacieuse* frigate, carrying Baron Gros to China, will go alone, and that no measures are being taken, at least not for the present, to send any other vessels of war or any troops to China. The *Pays* also states that the sending of some battalions of infantry and marines by the *Yonne* has been postponed.

##### THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Intelligence from Vienna states that news from the Danubian Provinces had been received by telegraph. Important despatches had arrived there from Constantinople, in consequence of which the Kaimakans of Moldavia and Wallachia had addressed circulars to the authorities recommending non-interference with the meetings held concerning the union.

##### PRUSSIA.—CLOSE OF THE CHAMBERS.

The Session of the Prussian Chambers was closed on the 12th inst. by a Royal Message read by M. de Manteufel.

The Message enumerates the various measures adopted during the Session; it mentions likewise the measures which have not passed; it alludes to the bill relative to the prohibition of payments in foreign notes, and expresses the hope that a general understanding on that measure will be come to with other States. The Message expresses satisfaction at the conclusion of the negotiations for the settlement of the Sound Dues.

The Royal Message does not make any allusion to foreign politics.

We learn by telegraph that the festivities at Berlin in honour of Prince Napoleon were continued. The King and Queen honoured with their presence the ball given in the Prince's honour by Baron de Moustier, the French Ambassador.

A grand military review was held on the 12th. The Prince of Prussia gave a grand gala banquet to the French Prince on the 13th. Prince Napoleon was to leave on Thursday, the 14th, for Dresden. Her Majesty the Queen of Prussia left Berlin on the 13th for the Castle of Pillnitz, near Dresden.

##### AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Royal mail steam-ship *Arabia* at Liverpool, on Sunday last, we have dates from New York to the 29th ult.; and by the *City of Washington*, on Wednesday, we have dates from New York to the 30th ult.

The struggle between the Democrats and Republicans regarding Kansas threatens to break out again in a worse manner than the last. The Hon. F. P. Stanton, the newly-appointed Secretary of the debatable territory, arrived at Leavenworth City on the 19th ult., and delivered an address to the people. He announced himself a native of Virginia, and a resident of Tennessee, and suggested that his hearers would understand from these facts what were his "proclivities" on the slavery question. He regretted the determination of the Free-State men of Kansas not to vote in the election of delegates to the State Convention, stating that the Constitution to be formed would be adopted. He declared further that the territorial laws would be enforced. Dr. Stringfellow preceded Mr. Stanton. It was election day, and hence the speaking. Dr. Stringfellow stated that his first object was to make Kansas a Slave State, and, failing in this, he should strive, as the next best thing, to make it a Democratic Free State. The Free-State men express strong dislike of Stanton's avowals, as he has evidently joined the Pro-Slavery party.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* furnishes a list of the vessels of war ordered to the coast of New Granada in anticipation of the adoption of measures having for their object the solution of the questions in dispute between that Republic and the United States. The *Independence*, *Decatur*, *John Adams*, and *St. Mary* rendezvous at Panama; and the *Wabash*, *Saratoga*, and *Crane*, at Aspinwall, where they will probably be joined by the *Roanoke*. The squadrons combined present a force of 204 guns.

Indian troubles in Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska are very serious, and a general border warfare with the Sioux and Pawnees seems imminent.

The steam-ship *Empire City*, at New Orleans, brings dates from California to the 6th instant, but no news of importance from the Golden State beyond the fact of general dulness of business and the failure of the Pacific Express Company. This arrival confirms the retreat of Lockridge and his filibuster followers, who were taken to Aspinwall by British vessels, and thence to New Orleans in the *Crescent City*. Among those returned are Generals Wheat and Hornsby. The transit route is now entirely in the hands of the Costa Ricans, who recently took possession of Punta Arenas, and the steamer *Raven*, with a considerable quantity of ammunition and six pieces of artillery. The steamer *J. L. Stephens*, from San Francisco to Panama, brings no further intelligence from Walker; but a private despatch from Aspinwall to New Orleans states that Walker's position at Rivas is likely to hold out for months yet.

From Nicaragua we have late and important news. The cause of Walker is more desperate than ever; it is so utterly hopeless that his own friends do not suppose him capable of holding out beyond the 20th of April. The reports of his victories on the 5th and 16th of March were fictitious. No such victories were obtained, nor was there any such slaughter of the Costa Ricans as the filibusters represented. Walker did attack San Jorge on the 16th ult.; but he was repulsed with heavy loss. The allies, since that day, have been gradually closing round him. By way of the lake we have accounts from Livas to the 13th of April. The Walker force there then only amounted to 150 men. They were confined in two houses, and had no provisions. The enemy, who also held San Juan del Sur, surrounded them at every point.

The news from the Atlantic side confirms previous reports, that the force under Colonel Lockridge was broken up. The men, some 300 in number, were brought in British frigates to Aspinwall. Our correspondents give full and highly-interesting particulars of the events to which we have thus briefly alluded.

From San Salvador we receive the important intelligence that the partition of Nicaragua among the allies has been finally settled. The native Nicaraguans are represented as consenting parties to the division.

The news from California is of interest. The trial of the State Comptroller before the Senate, as a High Court of Impeachment, was in progress; and it was believed would result in a conviction.

#### OVER THE WATER.

"LE NORD" is a journal that strangely earns its stipends. Its latest effort is an imaginary Imperial game at romps at Villeneuve l'Etang, the property in the possession of the French Emperor, near St. Cloud. Here, according to its clumsy story, the Emperor and Empress, with the Duke Constantine and their suites, played out a mimic assault. The ladies, the *Nord* declared, occupied a hill under the generalship of the Empress, from which the Emperor, the Russian Duke, followed by all the male members of their suites, all hopping upon one leg, endeavoured to dislodge the determined Amazons. There were people, undoubtedly, who believed the story; and there were not wanting enemies of the Imperial *régime* to comment on the undignified amusements of the French Court. Other sagacious people put forth an explanation which assumed that the account of this imaginary romp was simply a political allegory. It is usually no easy matter to fathom Muscovite diplomacy. We are, therefore, inclined to believe that the invention of the *Nord* correspondent had no official source whatever. The writer may have imagined that he would give pleasure in certain quarters by representing the French Court in a ludicrous and vulgar light; but the promptness with which the journal he honoured with his fable was stopped at the frontiers of France, will have taught him, by this time, to serve any patrons he may have, with more discretion for the future. A story bearing a close resemblance to this romp at Villeneuve l'Etang reached us while the Duke and Duchess of Brabant were at St. Cloud. There is a game, very popular in Germany, called Black Peter. A pack of cards is dealt out in equal numbers to the company, three of the four knaves having been previously withdrawn. Each person then examines his cards, and pairs off as many as possible, casting the pairs into the middle of the table. This done, the dealer turns his hand back upwards, and offers to the person on his left the choice of a card. This person, having drawn one, tries to pair it with one in his hand; and thus he in his turn offers those he has remaining to his neighbour. And so the game goes round—it being the object of every player to get rid of all his cards by pairing them off as rapidly as possible. One card, however—the knave—cannot be paired; and the person who is left with this Black Peter in his hand is the loser. The game is a lively one; since every player to whom Black Peter is passed endeavours to assume a careless air and give it to his neighbour—especially as the loser has to undergo a trial from which many fair players shrink with horror. The forfeit is this, that the loser be painted by one of the company. This painting is generally of the most extravagant description. Sometimes the loser finds his nose deeply tinged with ultramarine, and his forehead splendid as the rainbow. Another will find his cheeks covered with geometrical figures in red ochre. The ladies are usually let off with a moustache and a little rouge; and the game goes on till every person present has lost, save one; each person retiring from the game as he is painted. It is the privilege of the person last painted to paint the next loser. Well, we were assured that the Duchess of Brabant introduced this game at St. Cloud to the Emperor and Empress, and that her Royal Highness actually exhibited her eye for colour upon the physiognomy of his Majesty Napoleon III!

There is a curious development of Imperial hospitality in the reception of the Russian Duke, however, which deserves particular mention—viz., that, while Constantine sits in his private rooms in the Tuilleries, he is in direct communication with St. Petersburg; since the electric wires which traverse Europe from Paris to the Russian capital have been taken to his writing-desk. We remember an enterprising editor who had determined to sit in his editorial chair and to be able to speak with his Continental correspondents; but it has remained for Napoleon III. to offer the wires of the electric telegraph as part of a guest's corresponding materials.

From prosperous Royalty we turn to Royalty in exile. The *France Centrale* has this week published a letter addressed by the Count de Chambord to General Count de la Rochejaquelin on the occasion of the death of his sister-in-law. The Royal Count asks why he could not be witness of the great homage which had just been paid to the remains of the venerable lady, and in her person "to the whole of *La Vendée*?" But he read, from his exile, with deep emotion "the affecting recital of the funeral solemnity." The heart and the mind of the Royal Count accompanied the illustrious deceased to her last dwelling with the crowd which followed her coffin. She was, to him, a high-minded woman—the wife, the daughter, and the sister of those heroes and martyrs who fought so valiantly, and whose generous blood was shed so lavishly, in one of the most sacred and most glorious struggles that ever took place. This is very well; but why publish all this sorrow and all this admiration in the *France Centrale*? The calm observer cannot help asking himself whether it is real emotion, or a clever advertisement.

From funeral hymns we turn to the Opera Comique, where Etienne and Nicolo's "Joconde" has been most successfully revived; the principal parts being taken by Mdlles. Lefebvre and Boulart and M. Faure. But from Rome strange news arrives of the production of a religious melodrama, in two parts, called "St. Cecilia." This carries us far back; but we, who lately saw Adam and Eve on the Parisian stage cowering before a property serpent, cannot be greatly astonished.

In conclusion, let us notice a suggestion—to be sent, we trust, over

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE is more in the inauguration of a new Parliament than a mere abstract interest. The Legislature is to us something more than a law-making machine; it is a public amusement—it is a breakfast-table stimulant;—and its debates are the most pleasant when they are records of intellectual gladiatorialism. We take, nationally, an intense delight in watching the individual contests, the party struggles, the personal duels, so to speak, by means of which the genius of our Constitution is evoked, and which produce political motion and progression. We, in a certain sense, personify principles, and a Session is not to a large number the history of questions carried or rejected, but the record of a tournament between political knights, errant or otherwise. From the point of view the present Session is anything but promising. The elision of the names of some of the most combative members from the roll of Parliament at the election, whose places are supplied by aspirants who have yet their spurs to win, and who, if they are wise, will not be in a hurry to make the attempt, has materially reduced the personal element in the House of Commons. The leaders who remain are singularly quiescent. Mr. Gladstone has not appeared in his place since the evening of the moving of the Address; Mr. Disraeli sits moodily, evidently in search of a grievance; Lord John Russell is at Manchester; and Mr. Sidney Herbert, having crossed over the gangway and taken a seat behind the Treasury bench, preparatory, as it is supposed, to stepping on to it, is judiciously silent; while Sir James Graham pursues his old course of never initiating anything, but waiting till a question is half on its way before he strikes in. As regards the Upper House, as Lord Derby is laid up with the gout, any attempt at a debate is of course hopeless; for it is out of the power of Lords Grey, Clanricarde, or Albemarle to stir up any one to answer them; and dreariness settles each evening on the Peers long before six o'clock.

In the Lower House, nevertheless, the business of the Session has begun satisfactorily, if not brilliantly. The newness of the situation, which probably caused early and sudden adjournments last week, had worn off sufficiently on Monday; and it was not unamusing to observe how quietly members dropped into the old conventional habits of the place. There was the same crowd as ever from half-past four to six; the same eager interest in the interrogation of Ministers; and the same rush out to dinner when the orders of the day—which were not strikingly stimulative—were called on. Any one, listening to the first debate of the new Parliament, who has been accustomed to the place and the speakers, would have been inclined to doubt whether there had been a general election. In vain hour after hour did one watch for a spark of new membership to lighten across the humdrum talk of all the old, and many of the dullest, hands, who have long been accustomed to moulder out generalities, or to nibble at details. It was not until the very last ember of the debate was dying out that at length a neophyte took courage to deliver an idea; and, as ill-luck would have it, he made a mess of it; for the subject being transportation, he claimed the ear of the House on the ground that he had much personal experience of a penal colony. Thereat, of course, a laugh—not with, but at, him—which makes all the difference.

As it is desirable that the new-comers should be drilled in the platoon exercise of a division, Mr. Bowyer was good-natured enough to give them an opportunity of seeing how that simple piece of machinery by which this country is governed is worked; while at the same time he very nearly stirred up the spirit of acrimony by introducing the religious controversial element into the question of Industrial Schools; and, but for the forbearance or the absence of Mr. Spooner and Mr. Napier, that might have led to a premature display of those polemics for which the renewal of the attack on the former gentleman on the College of Maynooth promises space and verge enough. The evolution in the lobbies was successfully carried on under the abstract supervision of Mr. Hayter; who, being not interested personally, acted on this occasion the part of an amateur adjutant. By the way, talking of amateurs, it may be noticed that Viscount Eversley is very assiduous in his visits to the House, and giving his countenance very decidedly to his successor in the Speakership; that functionary is fast gaining a most satisfactory amount of "aplomb." If the ex-Speaker were inclined to be critical he might, perhaps, hint that Mr. Evelyn Denison's defect is a want of alacrity; which is especially noticeable in the way in which he deals with the presentation of petitions. However distant a member may be, the present Speaker never puts the formal question that "the petition do lie on the table," until it is actually brought up by the member presenting it; whereas, Mr. Shaw Lefevre used to get the object of three or four petitions stated in the time which is now occupied in the bringing up of one.

There has been going about a statement that Lord Palmerston is threatened with a physical breakdown, and that he shows the symptoms palpably in the House. As far as a somewhat close observation enables one to judge, the notion must be derived more from a very unpleasant photograph of the noble Lord which has recently appeared in the shop windows than from his actual appearance on the Treasury Bench, or from the sound of his voice. Any one who had gathered their notion of him from that portrait, and who heard and saw him on Tuesday, when he so significantly turned to Mr. Locke King, and all but inquired whether that gentleman was really about to try his hand once more at putting out a Ministry, by the introduction of one of his bit-by-bit Parliamentary Reform bills, would, perhaps, be inclined to doubt the fidelity of the photographic art. It is a delicate subject; but it is to be remarked that the state of Lord Palmerston's health may always be gathered from the pervading colour of his whiskers: when they display a darkened hue, depend upon it he is quite well; and when he is suffering from indisposition, it is equally certain that sable yields to silver. At present the former colour is in the ascendant. One is glad to notice also a very perceptible increase of vigour in Mr. Roebuck. His step is firmer than it has been for many a long day; his voice has recovered all its steadiness and tone; and his general appearance indicates a renewal of health, which promises well for his activity in a Parliament which, let it elicit what powerful membership it may, could ill spare the keen intellect and crisp debating powers of the member for Sheffield. With reference to a notion above indicated that ensuing debates will not possess the flavour which they are expected to communicate to the morning tea and toast of the public, it may be mentioned that Mr. Henry Drummond appears to be flourishing, and has already given hope that he will from time to time infuse into future discussions those sharp eccentricities and witty paradoxes which it is supposed are the last relics of that style of Parliamentary epigram which ceased to exist as an institution with Canning and Brougham.

There is not wanting abundance of vaticinations with regard to the prospects of the necessarily short Session before us. The serenity of its inauguration the seers declare is no warrant for its future career. It is denied that the House of Commons is bound to the chariot-wheels of Lord Palmerston; that it is a united, happy family; that it represents distinctions without differences; and will progress in comfort, innocent of a single wicked or malicious division. In short, to be intensely trite and colloquial, there is so much calm that a storm must be brewing. Perhaps the best practical comment on this notion, and as an indication of the inclinations of those old members who are still the great majority of the House, it may be stated that the phrase "this period of the Session" is constantly recurring, and that one of the re-elected has already been inquiring about the length of the Whitsuntide vacation.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 476.)

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

## JUDGMENTS EXECUTION BILL.

Mr. CRAUFURD moved the second reading of the Judgments Execution, &c., Bill, which was the same in its provisions as former bills which he had been for four years bringing under the consideration of the House.

Colonel FRENCH opposed the bill, which would have the effect of inflicting upon England and Ireland the barbarisms of Scottish law. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. BLAND seconded the amendment.

Mr. AYTON opposed the bill, which he could not look upon as a useful measure of legal reform. It was, in fact, a step in the wrong direction, and calculated to lead to much inconvenience and injustice.

Mr. M'MAHON said the bill was a direct violation of the principles of law and jurisprudence, and he should therefore oppose it, as he had done on former occasions.

Mr. NEATE supported the bill, contending that the objections alleged against it might be obviated in Committee.

Mr. WHITESIDE said that a bill of such importance, if desirable at all, should be brought in by the Government, and not by a private individual. He looked upon the measure as one full of mischief.

Mr. MALINS would support the second reading of the bill; but would move, in Committee, the omission of all the clauses respecting Scotch decrees, to which Mr. M'Mahon had raised such strong objections, unless those objections should be satisfactorily answered by some of the advocates of the measure.

The LORD ADVOCATE supported the principle of the bill, which was that of giving effect to judgments in England, Ireland, and Scotland, no matter in which country the party might reside.

Mr. NAPIER supported the amendment, contending that the bill would create great collusion, fraud, and injustice.

After some observations from Mr. Hadfield and Mr. Stuart, the House divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 137 to 99.

The bill was then read a second time.

ELECTION EXPENSES.—Lord R. GROSTENOR moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the law in reference to the payment of the conveyance of voters to the polls and the hustings expenses at elections. The objects of the bill were in conformity with the legislation of the last thirty years, and that relating to the hustings expenses was strongly recommended by a Committee.—Mr. AYTON seconded the motion.—Mr. W. WILLIAMS doubted if, as a matter of economy, the bill would answer the object of the noble Lord.—Mr. H. DRUMMOND said the effect of the bill would be to disfranchise all the poorer voters, and it would also give an advantage to town over country constituencies.—The House divided, and the noble Lord's motion was carried by a majority of 151 to 58.

Mr. HEADLAM obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the laws relating to the medical profession. The bill is the same as that of last Session.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE OPIUM TRADE.—The LORD CHANCELLOR, in reply to the Earl of Shaftesbury, said, in consequence of what had taken place in that House towards the end of last Session in reference to the opium trade with China, the President of the Board of Control had instructed the proper officer to draw up a case embodying the whole facts connected with that trade, for the purpose of being submitted to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion. That case had been prepared, and was ordered to be transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with a view of ascertaining whether they concurred in the truth of the facts therein set forth. He believed the case would in a few days be ready for the consideration of the law officers of the Crown.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a few minutes before four o'clock, when several new members were sworn in.

BRAZIL.—Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice of his intention on that day fortnight to move for a Select Committee to inquire into our relations with Brazil.

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.—Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that he should on that day fortnight move for a Select Committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Sir G. GREY postponed for a week his motion for bringing in a bill to establish Industrial Schools in England.

CUFFEY THE CHARTIST.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said he had seen a letter stating that William Cuffey, who had been transported for a political offence, had not received the free pardon which was last year extended to all political offenders except those who had fled from their custody. Cuffey's conduct had been good during his exile, and he (Mr. Duncombe) thought there must be some mistake in the matter. He, therefore, wished to know whether the statement to which he referred was true?—Sir G. GREY said it was possible that there might have been some mistake in the matter, or the despatch sent out, and which had been delayed in consequence of the forms necessary to be gone through, to confer a full and free pardon, might not have arrived in the colony up to the date of the letter from which the hon. member quoted. At all events, it was clearly intended that Cuffey should be included in the amnesty.

EDUCATION.—Sir J. PAKINGTON, in reply to Mr. Slaney, said it was not his intention to introduce an Education Bill during the present Session, but should content himself with moving a resolution on the subject.

NAVY ESTIMATES.—Sir C. WOOD said he should move the Navy Estimates on Monday.

## PROTECTION OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Sir E. PERRY asked leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of property, as it affected married women and their separate earnings. He proposed to adopt the principle of the Roman law, by giving to husband and wife the separate enjoyment of their own property, except in so far as it might be affected by settlements made before marriage.

Mr. DRUMMOND seconded the motion, and expressed his opinion that, in order to effect its object completely, it would be necessary to give facilities for a divorce.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he had no objection to the introduction of the bill, although he thought the author of it had undertaken a difficult and onerous task in endeavouring to render women so entirely independent of their husbands.

Sir J. PAKINGTON recommended Sir E. Perry to reconsider the subject, and to amend his bill in various particulars.

Mr. B. HOPE was of opinion that legislation on the subject would be useless.

Mr. M. MILNES thought that the subject was well worthy of the serious consideration of the House.

Mr. MALINS was favourable to the general principle of the bill, but he objected to the constitution of any separate rights of property on the part of the wife while living with her husband.

Leave was then given to introduce the bill.

PUBLIC CONTRACTS.—On the motion of Colonel BOLDERO, a Select Committee was ordered to inquire into the system of Government contracts, and its effect upon the expenditure of public money.

MINISTERS' MONEY IN IRELAND.—Mr. FAGAN asked leave to bring in a Bill to abolish Ministers' Money in Ireland.—Lord PALMERSTON intimated his approval of the principle of the measure.—Mr. DISRAELI thought that it would be much more convenient for the Government to take the bill into their own hands, as the noble Lord had just declared his approval of it. He would feel bound to oppose the measure.—Sir G. GREY said the Government had already their hands full, and the bill would have a better chance of being fully discussed on a private day than it could have on a Government night.—After some further remarks, leave was given for the introduction of the bill.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN SCOTLAND.—The LORD ADVOCATE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law for the Registration of Persons entitled to Vote in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament for Counties in Scotland.

THE BURIAL ACTS.—Mr. MASSEY obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the Burial Acts.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—Lord ECHO obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the laws regulating the Medical Profession.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE FRENCH USURY LAWS.—The Bank of France bill presented to the Corps Legislatif on Saturday last differs materially from the scheme circulated at the Bourse. The capital is to be doubled, and the produce of the new shares, instead of being applied to relieve the immediate wants of the Treasury, will only be so applied to the extent of 100,000,000 fr., in the course of the year 1859. To cover itself, the bank will receive a sum of Three per Cent. Rentes at 75 fr., from the Caisse d'Amortissement. The privileges of the bank, it will be seen to be prolonged for thirty years. In exchange for these advantages, the bank is to make advances upon Crédit Foncier obligations as well as upon public securities and railway shares. It undertakes, moreover, to make advances to the Treasury not exceeding 80,000,000 fr. A very important clause in the bill is that which permits the bank to add a charge for commission to the interest upon its advances and discounts. This question has been very vehemently discussed. The change amounts in substance to a partial repeal of the French usury laws. Instead of being prohibited from taking more than 6 per cent., while the Bank of England may be lending at 7 or 8 per cent., the Bank of France will now be able to charge whatever rate may be worth in the market.

The canal destined to unite Caen with the sea, which was commenced fifteen or sixteen years ago, will be entirely terminated in a fortnight, and will be opened for navigation in about a month. It will have cost 10,000,000 fr.

## THE COURT.

The Queen is enjoying the retirement of her marine retreat in the Isle of Wight preparatory to the gaieties of the London season, which will be inaugurated by the Sovereign with a grand Drawing-room at St. James's Palace, on the 9th proximo. A levee is also announced for the 1st June; and on Tuesday, the 23rd proximo, her Majesty will hold a second Drawing-room. Thus, although the dissolution of Parliament and the death of the Duchess of Gloucester have contributed to postpone the usual hospitalities of the Court of St. James's, there appears to be no foundation for believing that the season will be shorn of any of its accustomed gaiety.

On Saturday last the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain, had an audience of the Queen, to present the Address from the House of Lords in answer to the Speech from the Throne.

On Sunday the Prince, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Rev. G. Protheroe officiated.

On Monday Viscount Castlerosse, Comptroller of the Household, had an audience of the Queen, to present the Address from the House of Commons in answer to the Speech from the Throne.

On Tuesday the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty.

The Duchess of Atholl has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting.

The Court will return to Windsor Castle on or about the 8th of June, to remain three weeks, during which period her Majesty will dispense her hospitality to a numerous circle of distinguished guests—among whom, it is expected, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia will be included.

## THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

The following announcement has appeared in the *Morning Post* newspaper:—"We learn, with deep regret, that the state of the Duchess of Kent's health is not altogether such as her Royal Highness's family and friends could desire. It is stated that symptoms of an unfavourable character have recently shown themselves, and caused considerable anxiety among those who enjoy the confidential intimacy of her Royal Highness."

Upon this, acting under official authority, the Court newsman gives the following:

We are authorised to state that, though her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has been unwell, her Royal Highness' health is nearly perfectly re-established at the present time; and that there is no foundation whatever for the report that any anxiety is entertained for her Royal Highness by her friends."

The nation will reciprocate our hope that the latter announcement is correct; but painful rumours confirming the statement of our daily contemporary are undoubtedly in circulation.

His Excellency the Russian Minister at the Court of St. James's, and the Countess Chreptowitch, returned to town from Paris on Wednesday.

The Countess D'Appony has issued cards for assemblies at Chandos House on the 18th and 25th instant.

Lord Brougham may be expected to arrive in town from his chateau in the south of France about the 20th inst. His Lordship has been suffering from a severe attack of influenza; but we are glad to be able to announce that his usual good health is now completely restored.

The marriage of the Lady Emily Catherine Hay, second daughter of the Earl of Listowel, with Mr. J. W. Becher, second son of the late Sir William Becher, Bart., was solemnised at the parish church of Conoamore, on Wednesday last.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have arrived at Grosvenor-gate, from Hughenden Manor, Bucks.

ROYAL VISIT TO WINDERMERE.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Colonel Cavendish and suite, arrived by the train from the south on Monday last, on a short visit to the English Lakes." The Royal party proceeded immediately to Ullack's Royal Hotel, Bowness, where all preparations, according to previous notice, were in readiness for the Royal reception. The Royal visitors viewed the various objects of interest in the vicinity, amongst which they visited the museum, where the youthful Prince examined various specimens of minerals and objects of antiquity with remarkable minuteness and interest. The Royal party left the hotel the following morning, and proceeded up Windermere Lake in a small boat to the waterhead, where the proprietor of the Royal Hotel had several ponies and one carriage waiting their arrival to convey them through other parts of the district. The Royal visitors seemed to enjoy the beautiful and romantic character of the country, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the lake and mountain scenery of Windermere.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## LORD RADSTOCK.

THE RIGHT HON. GRANVILLE GEORGE WALDEGRAVE, second Baron Radstock, of Castletown, Queen's county, in the Peerage of Ireland, Vice-Admiral of the Red, and C.B., died on the 11th instant, at his town house, 26, Portland-place. His Lordship was the eldest son of Vice-Admiral Sir William Waldegrave, first Baron Radstock, who was the younger brother of George, fourth Earl Waldegrave, and who, in consequence of the important victory he gained, on the 14th of February, 1797, over the Spanish fleet off Cape Lagos, was created an Irish peer, under the title of Baron Radstock, on the 29th of December, 1800. The first Lord Radstock married Cornelia, second daughter of David Van Lennep, Esq., Chief of the Dutch Factory at Smyrna, and died the 20th Aug., 1825. He was succeeded by the second Lord, the subject of this notice, who was born the 24th September, 1786, and was an officer in the Royal Navy, where he displayed great zeal and courage. He did good service off the coasts of Italy in 1810, and he took an important part in the destruction of the French batteries at the mouth of the Rhone in 1812. He was, in 1815, made a Companion of the Bath, and was subsequently appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty. He became a Vice-Admiral of the Red in 1851. His Lordship's unostentatious charity and active exertions in many of the leading societies and benevolent institutions of the metropolis will long be remembered. He married, the 7th August, 1823, Esther Caroline, youngest daughter of the late John Puget, Esq., of Totteridge Park, Herts; by



DEPARTURE OF H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT FROM ABNEY HALL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION  
AT MANCHESTER.

In our Journal of last week we recorded the impressive ceremony of the opening of the Art-Palace at Manchester, on the 5th inst. We now engrave the principal points of interest in the Royal visit, commencing with the sumptuously-appointed seat of the Mayor of Manchester, who was honoured with the sojourn of his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Abney Hall is on the Cheshire side of the stream about half a mile distant from it. The grounds in which the building stands, although not very extensive, are laid out in the

most tasteful manner. There are terraces, shrubberies, grottoes, and gardens, with waterfalls and small lakes, which, while they afford variety and pleasure to the eye, give an appearance of much greater extent to the land surrounding the house. It is a fine Gothic structure, in the Early Tudor style, built of red brick, and relieved by white stone; the architects being Messrs. Travis and Magnall, of Manchester. The principal entrance to the building faces the north; and the hall, of admirable proportions, is formed of richly-carved oak. The ceiling is of oak, in richly-ornamented panels, bearing in the cornice the hospitable motto—"Welcome the coming—speed the parting guest." The floor of the hall is of encaustic tiles, of a mediæval style of ornament. The dining-room is one of the finest

rooms of the kind in the country; the ceiling is formed of square panels; and on a light blue ground, forming the centres of very tasteful rosettes, are the initial letters of the different members of the Mayor's family. The mouldings forming the panels are of carved oak, relieved with gold, light maroon, and delicate white and scroll ornament. The walls are of a rich crimson colour, and the frieze or border is formed of a bronze-coloured ground, marked with maroon-coloured lines; inscribed upon which are a series of mottoes in the mediæval character, the initial of each sentence being an illuminated capital letter. The furniture of the room is of massive carved oak, in keeping with the prevailing style of decoration of the room. The chimneypiece is of Caen stone, and of the same character as regards style as the furni-



ARRIVAL OF H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT AT THE ART-TREASURES PALACE, MANCHESTER.



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF HER MAJESTY, IN PEEL-PARK, SALFORD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ture, decorated in gold and various colours. There are some excellent paintings on the walls, by Frank Goodall, Stanfield, Müller ("Island of Rhodes"), Rine ("Lake of Zurich"), Tennent, Webster, Collins ("Blackberry Gatherers"), Cooke, Cooper, and Creswick.

The mansion is unquestionably one of the most princely in the neighbourhood of Manchester.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AT THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

Prince Albert, with the members of his suite, left Abney Hall for the Exhibition at one o'clock. Two of the State carriages conveyed his Royal Highness, with the Marquis of Abercorn, Viscount Torrington, General Grey, Colonel Ponsonby, and Sir C. Seymour. Mr. Watts (the Mayor), and the High Sheriff of the county, in their private carriages, preceded his Royal Highness, and his escort was formed of a squadron of the 7th Dragoon Guards. The drive to Manchester from Cheadle is a pleasant one of six or seven miles, through a succession of the small and happy-looking villages and hamlets of Didsbury, Withington, Fallowfield, and Rusholme, which adjoins the great manufacturing city. Along the whole of the road traversed by the cortége, rustic arches and homely demonstrations of welcome were exhibited. There was nothing in the scenery to indicate the proximity of a huge manufacturing city. The elegant villas and mansions which dotted the road sides, and the clean and salubrious looking brick cottages, with their small plots of garden in the front, were seen instead of the giant sweep of huge brick wall, with tiers upon tiers of monotonous-looking windows, tall chimneys vomiting forth their clouds of smoke, and the intricate lanes and squalid courts where reside a large portion of the factory-workers of Manchester. Through this portion of the journey the illustrious visitor made rapid progress. Arrived at the city boundary, the modest cortége of four carriages was greatly increased. The remaining squadrons of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and a long array of carriages conveying the members of the municipality of Manchester, joined the procession. The Lords Mayor of London and Dublin, and the Sheriffs of London (Messrs. Mechi and Keats), were there with their gorgeous equipages and glittering carriages; and many a loyal Lancastrian, ignorant that green or blue was no livery of an English Prince, gave to the Mayors and Sheriffs the honours designed for a higher personage. The procession passed slowly up the Oxford-road, and arrived a few minutes after two o'clock at the Exhibition. The broad green—a space in front of the building—was covered with a dense mass of spectators; on the side of the road temporary stands were erected for the accommodation of visitors, and high prices were readily paid for the chance of seeing the Prince. Unfortunately for the great mass of the spectators, the coldness of the weather prevented the Prince from riding in an open carriage, and very few persons had the gratification of seeing his Royal Highness. Several companies of the 25th Regiment kept the ground, and formed a guard of honour. A Royal salute was fired on the arrival of the Prince, the band played the National Anthem, the assembled thousands cheered loudly, and the demonstration was one which evidently afforded gratification to his Royal Highness. The Engraving given at page 458 represents the arrival of the Prince.

#### THE OPENING CEREMONY.

His Royal Highness was welcomed at the Exhibition by many with whom he was personally acquainted and some who had been associated with him in carrying out the Exhibition of 1851. Earl Granville, the Earl of Carlisle (the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir Benjamin Hall, Mr. Massey, and the Hon. Mr. Cowper were there to represent her Majesty's Government. Lord Overstone (the President of the Council), the members of the Executive Committee, and Mr. J. C. Deane (the General Commissioner), represented the promoters and directing bodies of the exhibition; while Manchester had deputed its Mayor and Municipal Council to congratulate the Prince on the occasion of his visit. These sentiments were embodied in the address, and presented to the Prince. Then commenced the procession down the centre of the great hall, through elegantly-dressed ladies, who in graceful curtseyings and with smiling eyes expressed their respectful homage to the consort of their Sovereign; while the rougher sex, heading not the well-known strains of the National Anthem, by Mr. Hall's band, welcomed him with those spontaneous cheers never heard save on British soil.

Little, indeed, did the Prince see of those treasures of art which Messrs. Waring, Chaffers, and Redford had laboured so continuously to arrange in their cases, and to have all in order by the opening day; and the delicate beauty of Euphrosyne, the tearful face of the sinning Peri, the startled look of Eve at the sight of the little dead bird at her feet, or the playfulness of Ino and Bacchus, and the fifty or more exquisitely sculptured works, were passed rapidly, for the pageant of a State ceremonial admits of no obstruction, and Lely's "beauties," as they smile or pout on the glittering cavalcade, are as powerless as the masterpieces of the sculptors to win even a momentary admiration. Arrived at the dais, which was raised on a platform in the centre of the Transcept, the band and chorus commenced the Anthem, while Prince Albert surveyed with delight the exciting scene before and around him.

But the Anthem having concluded, the Prince must descend from the realms of poetry to that most prosaic of all forms—the reception of addresses. First, Lord Overstone, on the part of the Council, thanked his Royal Highness for attending to inaugurate the Exhibition; and condoled with him on the lamented death of the Duchess of Gloucester (The address and reply of the Prince were given last week). Mr. Fairbairn, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, wearing the uniform of a Deputy Lieutenant, next presented the address from the Executive Committee. (The view at pages 462-463 is taken at the moment when this address was presented to his Royal Highness.)

#### INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF HER MAJESTY.

On the day following the opening of the Exhibition Prince Albert attended at Peel Park for the purpose of inaugurating the fine colossal statue of her Majesty, by Mr. Noble (of which an Engraving was given last week).

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 17.—Rogation Sunday. Talleyrand died, 1838.  
MONDAY, 18.—Trial by Jury first instituted in England, 970.  
TUESDAY, 19.—St. Dunstan. Anna Boleyn beheaded, 1536.  
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Lafayette died, 1834. Columbus died, 1506.  
THURSDAY, 21.—Ascension Day. First Railway Act passed, 1801.  
FRIDAY, 22.—Trinity Term begins. Pope born, 1688.  
SATURDAY, 23.—Dr. Paley died, 1855.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 23, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h m	M. h m	M. h m	M. h m	M. h m	M. h m	M. h m
7 30 8	8 45 9	9 25 10	9 57 11	10 30 11	11 5 11 30	11 15 11 55

**SINGING.**—Mrs. PLUMMER (PUPIL OF CRIVELLI, and Professor of Singing at Queen's College, Tufnell-park) TEACHES, at her own or Pupil's Residences, ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, and ITALIAN SINGING, on MODERATE TERMS. Mrs. Plummer's method ensures rapid proficiency in the first principles, facilitates the Cultivation and Development of the Voice, graceful delivery of Soliloquies, the art of Vocalising, and distinct enunciation of Words.—Address 7, Stanhope-terrace, Gloucester-gate, Regent's-park.

**MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIOS OF ODDITIES**, with new Costumes and various Novelties, Vocal and Characteistic, EVERY EVENING (Curtain excepted) at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office.—Graphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross.—Tickets may be had at the principal Music-halls.

**THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE**, in their Original Entertainments, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at CONGLETON, MAY 18th; CREWE, 20th; NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, 21st and 22nd.

**MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE'S ENTERTAINMENT**—HOME and FOREIGN LYRICS, Gallery of Illustration, Birmingham, sixth and last week.—Manager Free-trade Hall, May 23rd, till 9 p.m. or earlier.

**KEY'S PARIS and the PARISIANS**—St. Cloud, Versailles, Baden, &c. Caricature, Piano, Rough Sketches. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Mornings, at Three; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday evenings, at Eight, Sat., 10; evenings, 20-21, Savile-row, Regent-street (Burlington-hall).

#### ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.  
The following are the principal Through Communications from and to the South, in direct connection with the London-road Station, Manchester, and the Exhibition:—

TOWN TRAINS.		TO MANCHESTER.									
London, Euston	Station	Leave	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		
Oxford	...	6.15	6.30	9.15	10.0	12.0	5.0	8.0	8.45		
Leamington	...	...	8.15	9.45	...	12.15	4.10	...	...		
Bristol	...	...	5.0	8.40	...	3.20	6.0	...	...		
Worcester	...	...	7.55	8.45	10.0	3.55	5.00	...	...		
		Leave	A.M.			...					
		Shrewsbury	...	6.0	9.0	10.45	12.25	5.0	7.35	10.55	...
		Arrive at	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	
		London-road	10.0	11.40	2.25	3.5	4.20	5.0	9.0	10.35	2.45
		Exhibition	10.15	11.50	2.50	3.20	4.25	5.00	...	...	2.45

#### UP TRAINS.

Leave		FROM MANCHESTER.									
MANCHESTER	Exhibition	Arrive at	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
London-road	...	4.24	9.00	11.15	12.0	1.30	4.10	5.15	5.40	10.21	
		Shrewsbury	...	1.15	3.30	...	7.25	9.40	...	3.5	
		Bristol	...	7.50	12.55	3.30	5.40	7.0	8.0	10.5	2.6
		Worcester	...	10.10	2.10	5.16	6.40	8.45	...	...	
		Leamington	...	...	5.25	7.40	9.25	...	...	...	
		Oxford	...	...	2.20	4.45	8.5	9.40	...	...	
		London	...	...	4.20	9.30	9.30	...	...	4.30	1st Class
		Euston Station	...	11.50	3.45	7.30	10.5	9.30	10.45	...	5.30 2nd ,

General Manager's Office, Euston Station, May, 1857.

By order, MARK HUISH.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—Piccolomini, Alboni, Spezia, Giulini, Bellotti, Beneventano, Viatelli.—On Monday, May 18, all the Artists of the Establishment, Grand MORNING CONCERT; to commence at Half-past One. Tuesday, May 19, LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO; Piccolomini, Poma, Botteri, Bellotti. Thursday, May 21, LA TRAVIATA; Piccolomini, Giulini, Beneventano. Saturday, May 23, IL TRAVIATORE; Spezia, Alboni, Giulini, Beneventano, Viatelli. To conclude each evening with an entirely new Ballet, by M. Massot, entitled ACALISTA. For particulars see Bills. A limited number of Boxes on the Half-circle Tier have been specially reserved for the Public, and may be had at the Box-office, at the Theatre Colonnade, Haymarket. Price 2s. and 1s. 6d. each.

#### HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, HAYMARKET.

Under the immediate Patronage of her most gracious Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.—Mr. BENEDICT begs respectfully to announce that, in view of his Annual Concert, he has made arrangements with the direction to give the THREE GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS, PRIVATE CONCERTS, and CONCERTS ON WEDNESDAYS AND THURSDAYS, JUNE 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; the Artists will include Mdlle. Piccolomini, Mdlle. Maria Novello, Mdlle. Angiola, Ortolan, and Mdlle. Alboni, Signor Antonio Giulini, Mr. Charles Braman, Signor Corradi, Signor Viatelli, and Signor Bellotti. Instrumental Solo Performers—Pianoforte, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. F. B. Jevons, and Mr. W. G. Cushing; Violin, Mdlle. Anna Maria, Signor Giacinto, Signor Remondi, Signor Vivaldi; Signor Giovanni Corsi, Signor Filippo Viatelli; supported by the chorus and orchestra of that great musical establishment. One portion of the Concert will be conducted by Signor Bonetti, and another by Mr. Benedict. The programme will include Mendelssohn's Praeludium, Fugue to the Opera of "Loreley," performed for the first time in England on the stage, and other important works. Instrumental performers of the greatest eminence have been secured. Full particulars will be duly announced. The performances will be fixed to commence at Two and terminate at Five o'clock. Subscription Tickets (Transferable) for the Three Concerts—Private Boxes to hold Four Persons—Box Tier, 2s. 6d.; Grand Tier, 3s. 6d.; First Tier, 16s.; One Pair, 15s.; Two Pairs, 2s. 6d.; Upper Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery Stalls, 1s.; Box Tier, 2s. 6d.; Grand Tier, 2s. 6d.; First Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Box Tier, 2s. 6d.; Upper Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Pit Stalls, 1s.; Pit, 7s.; Gallery Stalls, 5s.; Box Tier, 2s. 6d.; Application for Tickets may be made at all the principal Librarians and Musicians; or of Mrs. Anderson, 34, Nottingham-place, York-gate, Regent's-park.

#### HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Under the immediate Patronage of her most gracious Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.—Mr. BENEDICT begs respectfully to announce that, in view of his Annual Concert, he has made arrangements with the direction to give the THREE GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS, PRIVATE CONCERTS, and CONCERTS ON WEDNESDAYS AND THURSDAYS, JUNE 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; the Artists will include Mdlle. Piccolomini, Mdlle. Maria Novello, Mdlle. Angiola, Ortolan, and Mdlle. Alboni; Signor Antonio Giulini, Signor Remondi, Signor Vivaldi; Signor Giovanni Corsi, Signor Filippo Viatelli; supported by the chorus and orchestra of that great musical establishment. One portion of the Concert will be conducted by Signor Bonetti, and another by Mr. Benedict. The programme will include Mendelssohn's Praeludium, Fugue to the Opera of "Loreley," performed for the first time in England on the stage, and other important works. Instrumental performers of the greatest eminence have been secured. Full particulars will be duly announced. The performances will be fixed to commence at Two and terminate at Five o'clock. Subscription Tickets (Transferable) for the Three Concerts—Private Boxes to hold Four Persons—Box Tier, 2s. 6d.; Grand Tier, 3s. 6d.; First Tier, 16s.; One Pair, 15s.; Two Pairs, 2s. 6d.; Upper Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Pit, 7s.; Gallery Stalls, 5s.; Box Tier, 2s. 6d.; Application for Tickets may be made at all the principal Librarians and Musicians; or of Mrs. Anderson, 34, Nottingham-place, York-gate, Regent's-park.

#### THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Every Evening

AT ALANTA; or, the Three Golden Apples, commencing on Monday and Tuesday with the Comedy of THE EVIL GENIUS; after which Atlanta, and As Like to Two Peas. Friday and Saturday, A Like's Trial, Atlanta, and As Like as Two Peas.—For new ANGELMAN'S HOUSE IS HIS CASTLE.

**THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—MONDAY, and During the Week, the new original Drama of JOSEPH CHAVIGNY; or, Under the Thumb. With the screaming Farc of A FEARFUL TRAGEDY in the SEVEN DIALS.** To conclude with WELCOME, LITTLE STRANGER. Mr. Wright Every Night.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY and During the Week will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING RICHARD II; King Richard II, by Mr. C. Kean; Queen, Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by the new Farce called AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOUSE IS HIS CASTLE.**

**THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—MONDAY, and During the Week, the new original Drama of JOSEPH CHAVIGNY; or, Under the Thumb. With the screaming Farc of A FEARFUL TRAGEDY in the SEVEN DIALS.** To conclude with WELCOME, LITTLE STRANGER. Mr. Wright Every Night.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—On MONDAY, MAY 18th, will be performed, first time, Verdi's IL TRAVIATORE; or the Gipsy's Vengeance, with Equestrian Illustrations. Artists engaged—Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss Marian Edwards, Miss M. Somers, and Miss Fanny Hudnall; Mr. Augustus Braithwaite, Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, Mr. Francis Kirby, and Mr. Borrani. To conclude with matchless Scenes in the Arena.**

#### THE UNITED STATES CIRCUS.—Proprietors, MESSRS. HOWES and CUSHING.

This gigantic establishment, fitted out in New York with

the example, and declare itself the sole judge of its own rules, privileges, and constitution. In this case the inconvenient, if not scandalous, spectacle would be presented to the world of two of the great estates of the realm in a free country contending for the mastery. In such a contest the House of Lords must know that it would be hopeless to expect victory; and should fear that defeat would not be unaccompanied by the penalties of loss of character, or loss of substance, which in all wars and conflicts whatever the defeated are certain, sooner or later, to be compelled to pay. But Lord Palmerston's measure, aided by his determination to carry it, will, there is every reason to hope, incline the Lords to confirm the decision of the Commons, and thus end peacefully and satisfactorily a conflict which has already lasted too long. It is true wisdom to know when to yield; and of this wisdom the House of Lords, on several much more trying and important occasions, has shown that it is not deficient. That House stands deservedly high in public estimation, and it will not forfeit its character for prudence and patriotism by carrying on a contest which the House of Commons, backed by the city of London and the majority of the people, will once more prove to be useless.

We regret that the great question of popular education, as it affects, or may affect, the criminal statistics of the country, has not been elevated into the rank of a Ministerial measure. Having been left to be dealt with by independent members of Parliament, it will, as a necessary consequence of the actual state of parties, be allowed to make little or no progress this year. Yet Mr. Adderley's Industrial School Bill, which is in substance identical with the bill introduced last Session by the same gentleman, and having for its objects the prevention of crime, might well have been adopted by a Government which expresses such anxiety to deal with the question of transportation and punishment. The principle of Mr. Adderley's Bill was supported by a majority of 177 against 18, which shows that the Government had encouragement to deal with the subject had it been so disposed. Sir George Grey's Transportation and Penal Servitude Bill, urgent as it may be, is scarcely so urgent as the question raised by Mr. Adderley. To prevent crime—if legislation can do so—ought to be the first duty of a wise and Christian Government. To punish crime is a task that unwise and even savage Governments find no difficulty in accomplishing. It is a task that never ends, and one which we fear will continue to grow more hopeless and heartbreaking until the Government shall begin at the right end of the subject. When the State shall act the part of parent to the neglected children of the destitute and vicious, from whose teeming numbers the great Army of Crime is continually recruited, there will be something like a reasonable hope that the questions of transportation, penal servitude, and all other kinds of reformatory punishment will cease to be the perplexity and scandal of our civilisation. At present the State, either by its apathy, or by its suffering the unseemly quarrels of rival sectarians to paralyse its exertions, fosters or creates crime among the lowest strata of its population; and, when Crime rides rampant and alarms Society for its safety or its property, it makes bad laws to punish that which good laws might have prevented; and spends in prisons, hulks and penitentiaries thrice the money which it would have cost in books, teachers, schoolhouses, and workshops to convert three out of every four of its existing criminals into industrious and honest members of the community.

Sir George Grey's Transportation Bill has already reached the second reading, and is substantially the bill introduced by the same busy functionary during the last Session. The terror created some months ago by the prevalence of *garotte* robberies, and by the outrages—often very grossly exaggerated in the newspapers—said to have been committed by ticket-of-leave men, no doubt impelled the Home Secretary to action on this subject. The principal feature of the proposed measure is to abolish transportation as a sentence to be passed by the Judges, but to leave it to the discretion of the Home Secretary to transport criminals after sentence. Whether the country or Parliament will be content to leave this power in the hands of the Minister remains to be seen. The means by which it is proposed to attain this result is to substitute, in all cases, sentences of penal servitude for sentences of transportation; the period of penal servitude being extended to the full limit of the old sentences of transportation. At present, if a criminal be sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, it means, not that he shall be transported, but that he shall undergo penal servitude for a term considerably less than fourteen years. The bill of Sir George Grey will remove this element of uncertainty from our criminal proceedings, and is so far entitled to support and approbation. But here the satisfaction of many persons with the proposed bill will end; for the Government proposes to place the whole of the persons convicted and sentenced under its provisions at the entire mercy and control of the Home Secretary. A man sentenced to penal servitude may be transported, at the discretion of Sir George Grey or his successors, to Western Australia, or to any other colony that wants, or will consent to receive, our criminal population; or he may be consigned to a home prison—to Dartmoor, to Woolwich, to Portsmouth, or any other place that may be afterwards selected for the purposes of punishment or reformation. The questions for consideration are—Whether the Home Secretary can safely be entrusted with such powers? whether his hands are not too full already? and whether such a scheme is not part of a still grander scheme for the concentration into one office of an amount of authority suited only to a despotic and autocratic form of government? We do not offer as yet any decided opinion on these points; but trust that the bill will be jealously watched by the representatives of the people through all its future stages. Yet we must own that we should look with more cordiality upon the bill if it had been accompanied by a measure having for its object the prevention of crime among the juvenile population, either in the manner proposed in Mr. Adderley's bill, or by some other as effective. If Justice have the Sword or the Scourge in one hand, she ought to have the Book in the other. If she punish the old and the incorrigible, she ought at the same time to prevent the contamination of the young. There

is here a great field for the statesmanship and the generous ambition of the new men in Parliament. Shall the question of Popular Education never have its Bright or its Cobden? We trust that it will; and in the mean time we hope that Sir George Grey's bill will be thoroughly considered in all its bearings. The subject is highly important, no doubt; but it does not press more urgently than the promised Reform Bill or the question of Education.

## THE COLOURED SUPPLEMENT,

(Published with the present Number.)

### "TOWN" AND "COUNTRY."

CLORINDA.

Dear Daisy! when thy perfect face,  
Those hazel eyes, that hair of brown,  
I see, I feel thou shouldst have place  
Among the fairest of the town.

I think how happy is the sun.  
To leave its kisses on thy cheek;  
Whilst to imprint there only one  
A thousand beaux their hearts would break.

Thy step so light that 'neath thy feet  
The grass and daisies scarcely yield,  
Or seem to bow as though to greet  
The passing fairy of the field.

How wouldest thou in the graceful dance  
Move as the spirit of the ball,  
And by each motion and each glance  
Some "fine puss gentleman" enthrall!  
Or at the drum, the roat, the play,  
Become the idol of the hour;  
Fly these dull scenes then! Come away,  
And reign, thy beauty gives the power.

DAISY.

Ah! what would be my nut-brown face  
Beside thine own transparent cheek,  
Through which the rosy blood doth chase:  
Ah! how it flushes as I speak!

To lure the rover in his flight  
Thy lips like crimson buds we're made;  
But mine, like flow'r's that bloom at night,  
Unheeded live—unheeded fade!

I covet not the courtly hall;  
Give me the pleasant village green;  
To thee I leave the stately ball,  
While of the May-dance I am Queen.

So long as I've my tuneful birds,  
My beauteous flow'r's, my purling streams,  
The sweetest songs are only words,  
The brightes: shows but worthless dreams.

Co then, dear cousin—fare thee well!  
And lend new beauty to the Town;  
Whilst polished beaux confess thy spell,  
I'll rest contented with a clown.

L.

### EXHIBITION OF THE PICTURES OF THE LATE

MR. T. SEDDON.

In the great Council-room of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, so magnificently adorned by the genius of Barry, are being exhibited for a few days some pictures which present the most extraordinary contrast conceivable to the works of that self-denying genius, not only in subject but in treatment and intention. These pictures are not allegorical; they are not imaginative or ideal; they do not aim even at being picturesque;—yet they have the freshest and the deepest interest, and the not-easily-estimated value of being perfectly truthful. We are not partisans of either side in the controversy of the day touching the kind or degree of strict imitation of nature proper to a picture. We do not, therefore, find it impossible or even difficult to appreciate the ideal and the beautiful, and at the same time acknowledge the value of works like these of Mr. Seddon, which carry the conviction so irresistibly with them of utter and absolute fidelity to fact—of having rendered every feature exactly as it was seen at the particular time when painted, and of having rendered that alone. Realism has, of course, its marvels, but the intention has never, through the whole history of art, been so single-minded as this. And it is to point out to our readers that these works are the first perfect expression of an entirely new thought in art, that we thus dwell upon generalities. Pre-Raphaelitism is a very indefinite term, but if one of its first principles is to give an absolute transcript of visible facts, then these works are its best, and certainly most legitimate, examples. We all recognise the value of photography in landscape, (and we are no doubt indebted to it for these very pictures). Why, then, should we grudge to acknowledge the merit of works which give us far more truth, but of the same kind as that of photography—even if we were to go so far as to deny that they are works of art at all, in the received sense of the word. The topographical accuracy of these landscapes, in which nothing is omitted, nothing altered, nothing neglected, would be possibly thrown away upon a simple, homely view; but when this thorough portrayal is employed upon a scene of the grandest historical interest and the most sacred associations, as in the picture of Jerusalem here exhibited, then the value of a representation upon which you may rely as upon a document, becomes evident. We have history itself in the landscape.

The circumstances which led to this exhibition are these. The last three or four years only of Mr. Seddon's life were spent in working out his original idea. Public attention was, however, forcibly drawn to him last year by an exhibition of these pictures, which he opened himself. He met with so much encouragement that he was induced to set out in the autumn of last year for Egypt and the Holy Land—the scenes of his former labours—but he had scarcely reached Cairo when death cut short a career from which high results might have been expected. So much sympathy was felt for his untimely death and for those he left behind, that a subscription was raised to purchase Mr. Seddon's principal work, the oil-picture of Jerusalem, from his widow at the price of 400 guineas, for presentation to the National Gallery, and an arrangement was made for the present exhibition and sale of his works.

Our space will not permit a detailed examination, but we may mention that besides the chief picture, the "View of Jerusalem, with the Valley of Jehoshaphat," which we have already alluded to, the following are the most important works, viz., "Mount Zion," "The Pyramids of Ghizeh" (two views, the smallest the best), "The Marabout's Tomb, Cairo," "The Great Sphinx," "Arab Prayer at Sunset" (which, unhappily, the artist did not live to finish), and several others, with Eastern figures, camels, &c., inclining to the style of Mr. John Lewis. There are also a great number of very interesting Oriental sketches and memoranda. The oil-picture, "A View at Diman, Brittany," we must especially mention, for its wonderful daylight effect and obvious exactitude; it

is verily nature at first hand. The treatment of the water in a "View on the Wye" will also repay attentive examination. The only work of imagination, "Penelope," is, strange to say, as remarkable for its poetic feeling as for its natural truth.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

CHESTER was not very prolific in Derby results, and Strathnaver, with Bumby on him, settled the hopes of some Derbyites—Loyola and Commotion, to wit, in the Dee. Wardersmarke got disappointed for the second time this year, so the line between Skirmisher and Strathnaver is anything but perfect. Lord Zetland's horse, however, keeps steadily at the head of the betting, both in the Derby and Ascot Cup; and M.D., despite his Curs'd blood, has many Wantage supporters. The trainer of Loyola learned no wisdom from the T.Y.C. style of his running in the Two Thousand, and actually tried to cut his Dee horses down. Stranger still, in the teeth of such evidence, Anton, who could only manage to scramble in a head in front of the black at Newmarket, is a good Derby favourite, whereas there does not seem the least rational probability of his being among the first five. Saunterer is "coming" at last, but there is a great deal of uncertainty as to what this movement means. The Harpenden meeting is fixed for Friday, and the Bath and Somerset meeting comes off on Tuesday and Wednesday. Judging from the somewhat feeble list, its chief interest will be its Derby "knockings out," which are generally of as decisive a character as those at Warwick were to the St. Leger favourites in the coaching days.

George Dockeray, Mr. Greville's late trainer, died at Newmarket last week. He once rode for George IV., but his height made wasting a very toilsome affair, and he was obliged to give it up, about five-and-twenty years ago. Since then he has trained at Epsom, which place he quitted with great regret at Mr. Greville's bidding, in 1851, for Newmarket. In preparing steeplechases he was also very successful, and he rode old Lottery as a hack for a time after his steeplechase career closed. His Epsom saddle triumphs consisted in winning the Derby on Lapdog, and the Oaks on Green Mantle. Kingston's subscription is quite full, and thirteen of his yearling stock are for sale among the Eltham Park yearlings on June 3rd. The proportion of fillies among the Royal yearlings is very great this year, and remarkably few of them are by Orlando.

Lord W. Powlett's proposition to have another long-distance race at Newmarket has been carried; but the Jockey Club seem to have shown monstrous little judgment in making it a race over the Beacon. The three-mile Portland Handicap is the one they ought to have revived, if they wished to see the stout horses come to the fore, as Venison was wont to do in the good old Duke's days. As it is, trainers dislike the course; and, as nearly every valuable horse that has run over it has been broken down, we cannot wonder at their feeling. It was positively painful last year to see even Fandango finishing in front of Homily.

Tom Dowdeswell has been selected as huntsman to the South Oxfordshire (which passed from Mr. Phillip's into Lord Macclesfield's hands), and not the South Berkshire. "Bob" Ward, Lord Southamptons well-known first whip, has quite recovered from his broken ribs, and has been made huntsman to Lord Dacre's hounds, in the place of Simkins. Boothroyd is also, we understand, about to leave the Quorn; and John Tredwell, who lately hunted the Essex under Mr. H. Greaves, has got the appointment. His father is huntsman to Mr. Farquharson; and his uncle Charles, who is still with the Bramham Moor, hunted the Quorn in Lord Suffield's time. Dinnicombe, from the New Forest, succeeds Thomas Webb with the Blackmoor Vale; and it is said that Mr. G. Cook has taken the Craven country. The rumour of Sir G. Wombwell and Mr. Craven hunting the Cotesmore country conjointly has died away, and Lord Middleton's name has been whispered—we know not on what authority. Mr. Drake's hounds are still, we believe, at Cotesmore; and 244 gs. was the highest price realised at the sale of the stud, 188 gs. being the average for the best four of the lot. The pick of hunters at Tattersall's still continues to be very extensive, and on Monday nineteen hunters and four cobs of Mr. Anstruther Thomson will come to the hammer.

With next week the Oxford University eights commence their evening labours on the Isis; Tuesday will witness a Prince of Wales Yacht Club sailing match, for yachts under eight tons, from Erith to Chapman's Head, and back; and J. Clasper and Wright have a sculling match, on the same afternoon, for £40 a side, at Norwich.

Cricket is beginning in earnest, and Cambridge opens the ball on Parker's Piece on Monday, with a match between six gentlemen and five players of Surrey, against a similarly-constituted team from Cambridgeshire; and on Thursday the Marylebone Club and ground play the University of Cambridge. The U. A. E. E. also pitch their wickets on Thursday at Lord's, where they meet sixteen of the household brigade and two bowlers; and on Monday East and West Sussex enter the field against each other at Brighton.

### SHREWSBURY SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Salopian Biennial Stakes.—The Duke, 1. Laudamia, 2. Longnor Hall Stakes.—Sister to Mystery c., 1. Mamelon, 2. Stewards' Cup.—Oakball, 1. Strawberry, 2. Great Cleveland Handicap.—Companion, 1. Grey Pyrrhus, 2. Salop Cup Handicap Plate.—Tom Thumb, 1. Milk Boy, 2. Queen's Plate.—Mary, 1. Lance, 2. Herbert Stakes.—Queen of the South, 1. Questionable, 2.

### WEDNESDAY.

Attingham Stakes.—Cripple, 1. Ethelbald, 2. Biennial Stakes.—Happy Prince, 1. Knockburn, 2. Hawkstone Cup.—Polestar, 1. Laudamia, 2. Handicap Plate.—Polly Johnson, 1. Raffle, 2. Corporation Plate.—Blue Rock, 1. Bold Buccleuch, 2. Shropshire Sweepstakes.—Katherine Logie, 1. Madame Rachel, 2.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—On Tuesday the race for £400, and the championship of the Thames, was rowed from Putney to Mortlake by James Messenger and Henry Kelly. The competition was witnessed by a larger assemblage of spectators than was ever drawn to the banks of the Thames on any similar occasion; but the race was a very poor one, and Kelly won easily.

### TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY.

Derby.—7 to 1 agst Skirmisher (t.), 7 to 1 agst Saunterer (off.), 10 to 1 agst Anton (off.), 12 to 1 agst M. D. (t.), 12 to 1 agst Shilbileigh, 13 to 1 agst Sydney, 100 to 7 agst Arsenal (t.), 16 to 1 agst Adams (t.), 20 to 1 agst Lady Hawthorn (t.), 20 to 1 agst Zuyder Zee (off.), 25 to 1 agst Strathnaver, 35 to 1 agst Wardersmarke (t.), 40 to 1 agst Blink Bonny, 60 to 1 agst Blue Devils (t.).

THE OAKS.—8 to 1 agst Mortissimus (t.).

ASCOT GOLD CUP.—5 to 1 agst Skirmisher (t.), 12 to 1 agst Polestar, 16 to 1 agst Zaldee.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.—On Monday evening the annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Ragged School Union was held at Exeter-hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. Every part of the hall was densely crowded. The noble chairman gave a most gratifying account of the advancement of the cause, after which the financial statement was next read. With the balance in hand last year collections, donations, subscriptions, legacy, &c., the receipts have amounted to £2824. The expenditure, including £2296 for special grants, has amounted to £6952, leaving a balance in hand of £372. The meeting was addressed by Lord Kinnaid, Lord Ashley (who was introduced by the chairman as one of "Lord Shaftesbury's boys") Dr. Cumming, and other gentlemen.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR CRIMINALS?—Such is the title of a lecture which Mr. Thomas Hodgkin proposes to deliver in St. Martin's-hall, on Wednesday next; and, as he has studied that important question thoroughly, he will, no doubt, be able to give an interesting answer to the query he has put.

CRIME IN NAPLES.—Robberies with violence to the person have been much more frequent of late. One sad case occurred a few evenings since in the Riviera di Chiaria. Such acts were predicted on occasion of the publication of the thieves amnesty at the time of the confinement of the Queen. The policy of the Government is to keep in chains or imprisonment men guilty of thought, and to loosen the common thief. Our streets are filled with beggars by day who play the part of thieves at night. The police does not molest them, but reserves its wrath for those who are innocent of everything but praying for the prosperity of their country. The case to which I allude above is that of a young Englishman who was taking a stroll through the Riviera di Chiaria last Wednesday night. On a sudden he was attacked by a man, whom he knocked down; two or three other ruffians then came up, but were knocked down or driven off—not however, before they had inflicted a wound with a knife upon the temporal artery and kicked the Englishman severely in the side. He now lies in imminent danger, and prayers were offered up for his recovery yesterday morning. This is one of many similar cases which have occurred lately, one of which I reported to you. In that case I saw the knife which had been wrested from the hand of the assassin; its point was turned by striking against a case in the breast-pocket.—*Letter from Naples, May 4.*



THE OPENING OF THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION, AT MANCHESTER.—PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO H.H.H. PRINCE ALBERT.—(SEE PAGE 466.)

## MUSIC.

THE production of "Lucia di Lammermoor" at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE on Thursday (last week) was the most remarkable occurrence at this house since the first appearance of Mlle. Piccolomini last season. Her performance of *Lucia* was so superior to any of her previous efforts—not excepting the "*Traviata*," popular as this has been—that it placed her in a new light, and showed her to be possessed of powers which she had not before exerted. She had, indeed, captivated the town from the very first; but even those who were charmed found themselves at a loss to define the nature of the charm; for her singing, though often delicious, was far from finished; and her acting, though intelligent and truthful, did not show any remarkable originality of genius. It began, therefore, to be supposed that when she came to essay a part demanding the higher powers of an artist she would sink under the burden. But the reverse has been the case. *Lucia* demands at once the talents of a great tragedian and an accomplished singer; and the young *prima donna* showed herself to be both. It was evident that she had bent all her faculties to the arduous task; that she had conquered the difficulties of the music, and studied every feature of the character. The result was a vocal execution often as brilliant as *Persiani's*, and as expressive as *Jenny Lind's*; and an embodiment of *Walter Scott's* exquisite creation as natural, beautiful, and touching as *she* has ever been seen upon the stage. In short, Mlle. Piccolomini in *Lucia* was, for the first time, a great actress and a great singer, because *Lucia* awoke those powers which had lain dormant in such trivial parts as the *Traviata* and the *Figlia del Regno*. Henceforward, we doubt not, her strength will rise with every successive demand upon it, and there is no triumph of her art to which she may not aspire.

Giuglini, too, created a greater sensation than he had ever done before. Donizetti's beautiful music displayed to the utmost advantage all the qualities of his exquisite voice, and the high artistic refinement and finish of his style. The impassioned and pathetic scenes of the drama enabled him, for the first time, to give full scope to his powers as a tragic actor. The natural moodiness of *Edgar Ravenswood's* character—which, as painted by Scott, furnishes a key to the incidents of the tale—his storms of ungovernable fury, and the deep tenderness which, notwithstanding his violence of temper, lies at the bottom of his heart, were painted by this accomplished actor with equal force and delicacy, and bestowed on the character stronger interest than we have ever seen given to it by any other performer. The striking part of *Enrico* (Ashton) has never been in better hands than those of Belletti; and Viatelli's feeling and intelligence in the character of the good priest gave an unusual degree of importance to the part.

That this opera, therefore, familiar as it is to the public, has met with an extraordinary degree of success is not surprising; for it has probably never been more powerfully and beautifully performed. Not only on the night of its first production, but on its subsequent representations, it has drawn enormous houses, and been received with acclamations. And it will, doubtless, be received in the same manner till the end of the season.

Alboni, on Tuesday, made her first appearance this season, as *Rosina* in the "*Barbiere di Siviglia*." Her well-developed form is not entirely suitable to the youthful Spanish maiden; but this defect of illusion with genius such as hers is not much regarded, and soon wholly forgotten. She was attired, besides, with consummate taste; and her open, comely face and natural gravity of manner made her a pleasant representative of the part. As to her singing, it was more enchanting than ever; it beggar'd all description, and placed rivalry out of the question. It is the very perfection of the vocal art—the pure Italian school in all its purity and beauty. We need scarcely add that her reception was enthusiastic. She was well supported by Reichardt, whose *Count Almaviva* evinces the talents of an accomplished musician and an intelligent actor. Beneventano played *Dr. Bartolo* with considerable humour; and in the little, but far from unimportant, part of *Erasio Viatelli's* success was remarkable. The whole opera—the most delightful of its class in the world—went off with unflagging spirit, and kept the crowded audience in a state of constant hilarity.

AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA the "*Trovatore*" is running a very successful course at present. It is unquestionably Verdi's masterpiece; and its attraction is heightened by the manner in which it is now cast. With Grisi as *Leonora*, Mario as *Manrico*, Gruziana as the *Count de Luna*, and Didée as *Azucena* the gipsy, the performance is magnificent, and draws crowds whenever it is announced. This was especially the case with its last representation, on Tuesday, when the house was overflowing, and the piece was received with acclamations. On Thursday there was the "*Traviata*," with Bosio in the part of *Violetta*, in which she has had immense success at St. Petersburg. We must defer till next week our notice of this appearance.

THE principal benefit concerts of the week have been Signor and Madame Ferrari's, on Tuesday evening, and the Misses Birch's, on Wednesday evening; both at the Hanover-square Rooms. Both concerts were crowded, the *bénéficiaires* being deservedly favourites of the public. On both occasions the talents of many of our principal vocal and instrumental artists were employed in performing ample selections of the most favourite pieces of the day.

MADEMOISELLE HERTHA DE WESTERSTRUND, *prima donna* of the Royal Opera in Stockholm, and the successor of Jenny Lind, has arrived in London for the season, and will make her first appearance at Madame Madeline Graver, and Mr. Goffrie's concert, at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday next.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

ADELPHI.—A new and original three-act piece was produced on Monday, entitled "*Joseph Chavigny*; or, Under the Thumb." The hero of this drama belongs to the same class as "*Janet Pride*," whose representative Mr. Webster has been long proud of being regarded; and we therefore wonder not that a fresh character of the same type should have been proposed for his acceptance. *Joseph Chavigny* is, however, cast in a more ambitious mould. He is a criminal of good education. An opportunity arises for his extorting a sum of money from one who had been his friend in former years, and who had adopted his daughter as his own, replacing her for one he had lost, and passing her off as his own child on his wife, from whom he had concealed the death of their real offspring. His plan is to accuse the supposed father, *M. de Varennes* (Mr. Garden), of having stolen this child, and fraudulently substituted it for the deceased girl, in order that the former might inherit an estate to which the latter would have been entitled had she lived long enough. The facts on which he depends are inaccurately registered in an old letter, which the avaricious *Chavigny* threatens to produce, unless bribed to silence by the gift of five thousand pounds. His object, however, is defeated by the statement having been overheard by the wife and daughter in question, who had been concealed behind the curtains of the boudoir; and, with the tableau of their discovery, the first act successfully concludes. At this point of the story the character of the substituted daughter becomes interesting. *Madeleine Ligny de Varennes* (Madame Celeste) has a lover, *Count Gérard de Grandmesnil* (Mr. Billington), and she is far too honourable to wed herself, now that she knows her origin, to the scion of a noble house. Her first plan is to inform the *Count* of the facts; but this *M. de Varennes* forbids, as it might involve his own ruin. She therefore resolves on disgusting *Gérard* by a display of objectionable manners and opinions, and for a time succeeds. She then induces *M. de Varennes* to comply with *Chavigny's* extortionate demand, and follows the latter to the Glen of Loup Noir, where he lurks with a companion as abandoned as himself, one *Requin* (Mr. Paul Bedford), a brutal villain, whose want of intellectuality habitually annoys his better-instructed mate. *Madeleine* has an interview with her father in the glen. The latter at first suspects her intentions; but, on receiving the money without conditions, surrenders his doubts, and, at last thoroughly melted, gives up unmasked the document containing the fatal proofs. And now his own perils commence. Like a miser, he gloats over his cash, and is observed by *Requin*, who subsequently, while he sleeps, robs him. *Requin* then gets drunk with brandy, and falls into a heavy slumber, during which *Chavigny*, unconscious of his loss, triumphs over him, and makes his escape from a loft in an old mill, leaving the senseless brute to the mercy of the approaching gendarmes. *Requin*, however, wakes up in time, and also makes his escape. *Chavigny* is next seen flying from pursuit, but, finding himself safe in a forest-pass, congratulates himself on his prospects, and again takes out the valuable pocket-book to re-examine and enjoy its contents. At the height of his self-congratulations he opens the covers, to find them empty. Then follows a scene of despair and pre-meditated revenge. He leaves it to find *Requin*, alive or dead. Shortly after *Requin* appears, picks up the rejected pocket-book in the pass, and follows to dispatch the wretched partner whom he has both

betrayed and suspected of betraying himself. Unfortunately *Chavigny* falls in with his pursuers, and retreats into the drawing-room of the *Maison de Varennes*, where he is disowned by all concerned. *Requin*, too, is on his track, and shoots him from a distance, to be shot in his turn by the gendarmes, who are on the spot. As the guilty *Chavigny* falls, poor *Madeline* exclaims "My father!" when *M. de Varennes* steps forward, finger on lip, to receive the ejaculation for himself. And with this singular tableau the new piece concludes. We have already mentioned the length of certain scenes, and might object that the dialogue wants elevation in places where a climax is in vain expected; but the evident purpose of the play atones for all smaller defects, and the extraordinary excellence of Mr. Webster's acting should obtain a prolonged hearing for it, as undoubtedly it secured its success on the first night. The dramatist is Mr. Watts Phillips.

PRINCESS'.—Mr. Kean has this week varied his bill, by the introduction of a new and successful farce, taken from the French of MM. Bayard and Varner, but freely and carefully Anglicised, so as to draw out whatever analogies may exist between the miseries of the proprietors of a large Parisian hotel and the English lodging-house keeper. The original vaudeville bore the title of "*Habitez donc votre immeuble*"—that of the present adaptation is "*An Englishman's House is his Castle*." Mr. Pockoc, admirably acted by Mr. Harley, having let every available room in his domicile finds that he is no longer its master. One lodger will make love to his niece, another will carry on dangerous experiments with detonating powders, another will be jealous of the landlord's presumed attentions to his wife, and another will indulge in a little amorous intriguing, though much to the annoyance of others under the same roof; and none of these difficulties can be got rid of until legal notice has been given and the prescribed term expired. Our readers can imagine how Mr. Harley would act under such circumstances, and will readily believe that his humour is irresistible. The tragedy of "*Richard II.*" followed, and appears to be still attractive. Capitally performed and lavishly illustrated, it will undoubtedly long retain its hold on public encouragement.

An accident, that might have been fatal, took place on Wednesday evening at this theatre. The velvet curtain used in "*Richard II.*" on being raised, before the fourth act of that tragedy, came into contact with some gaslights, and immediately took fire. Mrs. Kean showed on the occasion an extraordinary presence of mind, and, instantly advancing to the front of the stage, entreated the audience to keep their seats, as immediate means could be taken to extinguish the flames. A supply of water was promptly obtained, and the danger was soon over. The performance was, of course, suspended, and some of the performers' dresses spoiled; but the theatre was opened as usual on Thursday evening.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—The directors of the Surrey Gardens will have strong reason to congratulate themselves if they obtain audiences throughout the season on a scale with that which filled the fine concert hall on Monday evening. That the immense audience assembled to hear music, and music alone, was easily proved by the fact that no other attractions were offered—no fireworks, no "views," no more lamps even than were actually indispensable. No inconsiderable space was occupied by the band and chorus, which numbered about 1000 performers. Mendelssohn's "*Elijah*" was the work selected to inaugurate the season, the principal vocalists being Mrs. Weiss, Miss Vining, Mrs. Lockey, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The conductor was, of course, M. Jullien, whose appearance in the orchestra was hailed with cordial and repeated applause. The choruses were given throughout with vigour, good taste, and precision; and in several instances a strong tendency to *encore* them was manifested. The performance of "*Baal, we cry to thee*" was especially meritorious; and the Surrey Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. Land, achieved a most unequivocal success. Miss Vining, whose voice has much improved since her singular debut at Exeter Hall, sang the parts allotted to her with fine effect, and in more than one case received a demand for an *encore*. The same honour was awarded to Mrs. Lockey, in the touching air, "*Rest in the Lord*"; and to Mr. Sims Reeves, for his brilliant execution of "*Then shall the righteous*," which he was compelled to repeat. The trio, "*Lift thine eyes*," by Mrs. Weiss, Miss Vining, and Mrs. Lockey, was beautifully rendered, and, of course, encored. The performance concluded with the National Anthem, played by the band. The miscellaneous entertainments commenced on Tuesday, and will continue throughout the season. Among the novelties is a studio for photographic portraiture, which has recently been erected in the grounds by Mr. Henry Leslie.

## THE WEATHER.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 a.m. sea level, &c. (inches.)	Temperature, highest & lowest.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb		Wet Bulb		Dry Bulb		Wet Bulb		Direction of Cloud.	Amt. of Wind.	Rain in (0-10) Inches.
				at 9 a.m.	at 9 a.m.	at 3 P.M.								
May 7	30.250	52.1 °	30.0 °	42.5	47.5	44.2	49.8	45.8	NE.	10	0.000			
" 8	30.087	54.9 °	31.7 °	46.1	51.3	45.3	54.6	48.4	N.E.E.	4	0.000			
" 9	29.874	64.2 °	31.3 °	51.9	56.5	50.5	62.8	52.4	E. SE.	5	0.000			
" 10	29.770	55.8 °	34.4 °	45.4	51.4	47.4	50.2	47.5	N.E.E.	10	0.055			
" 11	29.702	62.8 °	40.0 °	51.1	51.5	50.5	61.5	56.2	NE.	10	0.211			
" 12	29.944	64.2 °	45.4 °	56.2	61.3	57.3	63.6	58.2	S. SSW.	10	0.029			
" 13	30.095	68.9 °	51.6 °	57.8	61.4	57.8	68.4	57.7	S. SW.	3	0.000			
Means	29.960	60.6 °	37.8 °	50.4	54.4	50.4	58.7	52.3			0.295			

The range of temperature during the week was 38.9 deg. The ground was covered with hoarfrost on the early morning of the 7th, and on the night of the 9th. A little rain fell at 3h. p.m., and between 5h. and 6h. p.m. of the 10th; and it was raining hard on the morning and night of the 11th. A few slight showers occurred on the night of the 12th. Several peals of thunder were heard between 5h. and 7h. of the 11th, and after 9h. p.m. frequent flashes of sheet lightning were noticed.

The weather was cold and wintry on the days of the 7th and 8th, but has since been much milder. The sky has been much overcast since May 9th, but was partly clear on the day and evening of the 13th. On the latter day the wind veered from the S.W. through N. to the N.E. J. BREEN.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

Day.	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOMETER.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement Miles.	Rain in 24 hours.
			Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Mile.			
May 6	30.233	43.5 °	33.2 °	69	6	34.9	51.7	NE.	E. NE.	276	0.000
" 7	30.155	44.6 °	34.1 °	69	6	35.2	52.2	E.	291	0.000	
" 8	30.063	47.2 °	38.3 °	73	6	36.7	55.9	ENE.	317	0.000	
" 9	29.797	50.8 °	41.8 °	73	2	37.9	61.8	NE. E. NE.	352	0.000	
" 10	29.688	49.5 °	43.2 °	80	8	41.8	58.8	E. NE.	331	0.000	
" 11	29.702	55.9 °	61.0 °	85	7	48.1	66.8	E. SSW.			

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HER MAJESTY, who never unnecessarily "enjoys the honours of a convalescent," and always evinces her good sense by seeking change of scene and fresh air as soon after her accouchement as her medical attendants will allow, is in the Isle of Wight, where her loyal subjects trust that her health will soon be thoroughly re-established, so that the Queen may be able to have her share in the pleasures of the season. A "flying" visit from the Grand Duke Constantine, at Osborne, will occupy her Majesty's leisure in the island. The Duke is still with the Emperor of the French, and, if report speaks truly, is by no means delighting the officials who come into contact with him. He is said to be as *brusque*, and even rude, in dealing with them, as he could be among his own serfs; and the Parisians are glad to revive the Napoleonic dictum about scratching a Russian and finding a Tartar. *Le Nord* has been getting into a scrape for publishing a ridiculous account of the amusements of the French Court at Villeneuve l'Etang, where the Emperor, the Empress, and the courtiers are represented as having amused the Grand Duke by a sort of romping match up and down a mound—the gentlemen hopping on one leg, and the ladies taking them prisoners. The whole story looks like a *canard*, but was intended mischievously, and the *Nord* has been seized for endeavouring to place the Court in a ludicrous light before the public eye.

Parliament has buckled to its work, though the Marquis of Blandford has actually begun to talk already about the Whitsuntide holidays. Governmental measures have been introduced, in accordance with Mr. Hayter's undertaking. The Divorce Bill, substantially the same as that of last Session, is to be read a second time in the Lords on Tuesday—the Bishop of Oxford vainly asking postponement, and threatening opposition, it is to be hoped, as vainly. The Transportation Bill is also that recently brought in, and provides that persons, now or hereafter under sentence of penal servitude, may be sent beyond seas at the discretion of Government. The Savings-banks Bill proposes to give a national guarantee for the security of the deposits, and, of course, to give certain control over the institutions to Government officials, without which it would be unreasonable to make the country liable. Among private measures which have been brought forward there is a bill by Mr. Dillwyn for enabling magistrates to inflict the punishment of flogging upon brutes who commit aggravated assaults upon women and children. Sir George Grey did not oppose the introduction of the measure, and it is difficult to say why an experiment *in corpore vili*, which can do no harm, and may prove very beneficial, should not be tried. The coward who commits this class of offence cares nothing for the humiliation of ordinary punishment, but is usually terribly afraid of physical pain. If such an Act should save but a dozen helpless creatures in the year from the brutality of ruffians, surely the money expended in whipcord will have been mercifully laid out.

The Overland Mail brings the melancholy announcement that the chiefs of our land and sea forces in Persia, General Stalker and Commander Etheridge, had both died by their own hands. The verdicts of the inquisition in each case gave mental aberration as a reason for the deed, and the influence of the climate must be imagined to have predisposed the unfortunate gentlemen to the condition so described. There was nothing in the circumstances of either, so far as is known, to discompose his mind—the expedition had been successful, and honours would have awaited those who had planned it. The sad news allays the satisfaction with which the war and its three brilliant triumphs will be regarded by the country. The details of the last success, at Mohammerah, are interesting, and Sir James Outram has added to his reputation by the skill with which he conducted the attack. The Arab tribes were sending in submission and offers of assistance, when they saw which way victory went.

Lord Napier appears to have given much satisfaction to the Americans by his speech declaratory of the good feeling of England towards the States, and some of the newspapers affect to interpret his explanations of our views on the policy of America to mean a recognition of the right and duty of the States to civilise—that is, to annex—the Western continent, "as England is doing with Asia." In connection with this address, Lord Palmerston's statement on Tuesday has its value. His Lordship said that, in consequence of the violence in New Granada, sufficient force would be stationed on the coast of America for the protection of British interests, but this was being done with a friendly understanding between our Government and that of Mr. Buchanan, and the latter disclaimed any idea of acquiring territory at the expense of the State of New Granada.

Sir William Napier has encountered a more "unpleasant presence" (to adopt Mr. Disraeli's term) than his namesake. His arrogance, and excessive rudeness, and refusal to offer explanations, or anything else but "contempt" have called into the field a dangerous antagonist, who, coming from the scene of the Napierian feuds, and being intimately acquainted with the whole subject, deals sledgehammer blows upon the crest of the Lieutenant-General. This is the editor of the *Bombay Times*, a gentleman of high character and abilities, Dr. Buist, who, after summarily refuting charges brought by Sir William in one of his last petulant fits, adds quietly that in his new volumes, in the portion relating to his Bombay career, about 800 pages, there is an average of two or three misstatements per page, and that in February, 1845, he convicted Sir William of "three score deliberate mis-statements, knowingly made." Dr. Buist alludes to Sir William's "romances" as laughed at in India, though commanding attention in England. More damaging matter has seldom been launched, in a simple, businesslike letter, against a noisy assailant. Abuse, in reply, is certain, but will not be held conclusive, as *Bertram* says, overhearing *Parolle's* swagger, "Three great oaths will scarcely make that be believed."

The attention of the House of Lords was called on Monday, by Lord Campbell, to the frightful spread of immoral publications in London. His Lordship's own attention had no doubt been invited to the subject by his having had to sentence a couple of the miscreants who pursue the infamous trade in such works, the one to three months, the other to a year of imprisonment. He wished for speedier means of repressing the venders of such poison. New shops for its sale spring up every week; and Holwell-street and its neighbourhood—the heart of the great London thoroughfare—reeks with vileness. It reflects the utmost disgrace upon the whole of the parochial authorities—clergy, churchwardens, and all—that the strong hand is not applied to the suppression of such abomination. In collecting Easter offerings, Church-rates, and taxes, the parochial officers must linger at every door where the wickedness is perpetrated, but they can neither see nor speak of it. If the law be strong enough, as Lord Cranworth says, why is it not enforced; if it be not strong enough, as Lord Campbell says, why are not additional powers obtained, and, in the mean time, if officials would take the summary measures dictated by a sense of decency, and the preservation of the morals of the population forced to pass through these foul avenues, they might do so fearlessly, for what magistrate, or what jury, would give redress against an honest man who, without "Justice Overdo's warrant," should dash a bottle of poison into the kennel? Lord Chief Justice Campbell deserves the gratitude of the public, and we trust he will follow up the crusade against abomination.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## FALL OF THREE HOUSES IN TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

On Saturday morning last a shocking catastrophe took place in Tottenham-court-road, by which five lives at least have been lost, and a large amount of property destroyed. The history of the accident is only another illustration of the very careless manner in which the officials appointed (under the Metropolitan Building Act) to watch over the pulling down of old and the erection of new houses perform their highly responsible duties. It appears that Messrs. Maple and Co. and Mr. Hunter, two rival upholsterers, had extended their dominion over five houses in Tottenham-court-road. Messrs. Maple owned Nos. 145, 146, and 147; Hunter, Nos. 148 and 149. There had been a fire some little time back at Hunter's, necessitating repairs. As the rival firm was putting itself in order, Mr. Maple seems to have thought the opportunity a good one to do some beautifying and enlarging on his own account. The works went on till Friday without interruption. People passing through the street thought the thing looked exceedingly perilous, and, shaking their heads, almost anticipated a crash. On Friday afternoon the district surveyor interfered. He is stated to have condemned the old party-wall of Maple's three houses, to have given directions that it should be underpinned, and that new brickwork should be put in from the ground floor to the first floor. He does not appear to have reported it to be dangerous, nor was any order made, under the 82nd section of the Metropolitan Buildings Act of 1855, for the removal of the inmates. The directions were given on the Friday afternoon; on the Saturday morning, at six o'clock, the workmen proceeded to carry them out by removing the old brickwork. At seven o'clock the party-wall gave way, and the whole mass came down with a rush into the street. Nos. 145 and 149 were left standing, a tottering and disfigured wreck; Nos. 146, 147, and 148 lay a heap of bricks, beams, and mangled bodies in the street.

From fifty to sixty men were at work at the time, and some score or more of shopmen and others were sleeping or dressing in different parts of the house at the time of the accident. For some time after the house had fallen the fire in the chimney of the upper story burned brightly, and the boiling water streamed forth out of the kettle spout on to the ruins below. In an adjoining apartment portions of wearing apparel and a carpet bag hung on the pegs against the wall; their owner, while still in his bed, having been suffocated amid the fallen ruins. The cook, who was preparing the breakfast, was a mutilated corpse—she was buried among the falling timbers of the adjoining house. A lad engaged cleaning the knives escaped, although precipitated from the top of the house, with only a few slight scratches. All around the spot where he was found lay piled up in strange confusion the débris of the houses. The thick bressmesters, strengthened with iron, which carried the front of the houses, were snapped in the centre like thin laths of wood; girders and beams were snapped or mingled together in the strangest of forms; flooring boards were wrung from their joists; and sheets of lead, torn off like paper, rolled and curled up in the most curious shapes: lath and plaster, brick and mortar, doors and staircases, window-frames and cupboards, bedsteads, chairs, tables, and looking-glasses, were smashed and broken and pounded up into rubbish. So sudden and astounding was the shock that for some few minutes the people resident in and already near the place were unable to render the sufferers any assistance. Shortly afterwards, however, a strong body of police arrived, and labourers were set to work to ascertain who were the sufferers, and to rescue those who might be found alive as fast as possible. The first who escaped were Mrs. Christmas, the housekeeper, and two young women employed in the drapery department. They were in the sitting-room on the second floor of 146 when the house fell, and were so slightly hurt as to be enabled to effect their escape. Mrs. Christmas was, at the moment of the fall, dusting a piano, with which she was carried away, and, falling in the hollow between the piano and a beam, she escaped with a slight graze of the legs.

As soon as the alarm created by such a catastrophe had in some degree subsided, the muster-roll of the persons known to be in the house at the time of the fall, and employed on the works, was called over, and also those attached to Messrs. Maple's establishment. Amongst the missing in the latter were Mr. Frederick Byng, chief clerk; James Bean, Reginald Rudd, Horace Regnaut, George Bayley, George Eaton, Wm. Ayres, Wm. Beauchamp, a youth who acted as cashier in one of the departments; Ann Briscoe, the cook, and Mary Daly, house servant. Amongst those employed on the works, missing, were Mr. Taylor, jun., the son of the contractor for Mr. Maple's works; Turner and Garnett, carpenters; and Geo. Keeble, one of the labourers in the employ of Mr. Johnson, at work at the party-wall on Mr. Hunter's side of the premises. The large body of men set to work soon succeeded in rescuing most of the above named, and they were conveyed in rapid succession, one after the other, to University College Hospital, where they were promptly attended to by the whole of the medical staff. After digging out the ruins for about three-quarters of an hour, the men succeeded in reaching the body of the unfortunate young man Frederick Byng. The poor fellow, who was found lying in his bed, which had fallen with the upper floor, in which he had slept, had evidently been suffocated, as there was no mark of violence whatever upon his person.

Four other persons were found dead among the ruins—Ann Briscoe, cook; Richard Turner, carpenter; George Garnett, carpenter; and Geo. Keeble, labourer. Of the persons taken to the hospital, the only one dangerously wounded was Mr. Joseph Taylor, son of the contractor, who died on Thursday morning, making the sixth life which has been sacrificed by this catastrophe.

ST. PAUL'S AND ST. BARNABAS' CHURCHES, PIMLICO.—On Sunday the Lord Bishop of London preached an impressive sermon at St. Paul's Church, in aid of the parochial schools. Towards the close of his discourse his Lordship said a few words as to the worship in that church and in the sister church of that parish. The highest Court of Appeal had settled the matter in dispute, and there was now no further difficulty. The one change that the law enjoined had been effected, and all concerned had dutifully concurred. There was scarcely anything in the worship there, so far as he was cognisant, which differed from the service used in our cathedrals. Whether it was wise or expedient to introduce cathedral service into a parish church might be a question; but there, at least, owing to the happily large number of churches in the parish, those who objected to it would have no difficulty in finding places of worship elsewhere. But it would be very wrong to speak of the worship in that church, so far as he was cognisant, as not in accordance with the Church of England. There might be things which some persons might wish altered, but he was sure that any one might worship at that church without having his attention distracted. In the sister church there was much more that might reasonably be objected to—much more that was liable to give offence and excite hostile feelings. As this was his belief, it was only fair that he should express it; and he trusted that his representations would lead to such changes as were called for by the spirit of brotherly love and devout obedience. He would say no more of these matters, but call upon all to draw together in the Christian work of aiding the training of young children in the duties of Christians, in the worship of Christ, and in love one to another.

RAGGED CHURCH AND CHAPEL UNION.—The fourth annual meeting of this Union was held on Wednesday evening, in the lower room, Exeter Hall; Mr. J. Ivatt Briscoe, M.P., the chairman of the committee, presiding. The society has thirty-two preaching stations, or ragged churches, with an average attendance of 2200 persons. In connection with these stations there are mothers' meetings, reading, and coffee rooms, lectures and libraries for the adult classes, clothing funds, and penny-banks, and sometimes even farthing-banks. The committee recommend the establishment of 1000 preaching-stations, and pointed out that its labours were not confined to the eastern localities of London, but were extended even to the West-end, where there were thousands and tens of thousands of the poorer classes sunk in darkness. The receipts during the past year have been £252 11s., and the expenditure £217 2s. 3d.; leaving a balance in favour of the society of £35 1s. 8d.

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.—The annual general meeting of the governors of this institution was held on Tuesday last at the office in Soho-square, the Right Hon. the Earl Manvers, president of the College, in the chair. It appeared from the report which was read by the secretary that the College was making the most satisfactory progress, the school department being finished and completely occupied, and twenty pensioners' residences being ready for occupation. Fourteen of these are already filled, and six other pensioners, to fill the remainder, will be elected on the 21st inst., together with six more foundation scholars. The annual subscriptions during the past year amounted to £2769; the ordinary donations to £276; and the special donations to the chapel fund to £276. The proceedings, terminated with votes of thanks to the treasurer, to the auditors, and to the noble president of the College, who occupied the chair.

TRIAL OF BACON AND HIS WIFE FOR MURDER.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday last, Thomas Fuller Bacon, and Martha Bacon, his wife, were charged with the wilful murder of their two children on the 23rd of December. The prisoners, immediately upon their names being called, walked to the front of the dock. The female prisoner did not evince the least emotion during the reading of the indictment, or at any stage of the proceedings. The male prisoner was, however, evidently in a state of considerable mental excitement, and he listened with great and earnest attention to the whole of the evidence that was brought forward in support of the prosecution, and also to the opening speech of Mr. Bodkin. The indictments having been read over to the prisoners they both pleaded not guilty, and a jury was then empanelled to try them. Mr. Bodkin, who opened the case for the prosecution, gave a minute narrative of the facts and circumstances under which it was sought to bring home the crime of murder to the prisoners. The original statement of the mother, it will be remembered, was that some person had entered the house, and, after murdering the two children, had endeavoured to cut her throat. After several examinations before the magistrate, however, she stated that her husband was the murderer, and he was accordingly taken in custody. The woman had been in a lunatic asylum during the previous summer, and had left it only

two months before the murder. From the evidence it appeared that she was of unsound mind when it was committed. The case for the prosecution occupied the whole of Wednesday. The trial was resumed on Thursday. Mr. Sleight addressed the jury on behalf of the wife, and Mr. Metcalfe followed on behalf of the husband. Lord Campbell then summed up. The jury retired, and, after an absence of ten minutes, returned a verdict of "Not guilty" against Thomas Bacon; and also a verdict of "Not guilty" against Martha Bacon, on the ground of insanity. Lord Campbell said he entirely concurred in the verdict, and since he had been absent from court he had been informed that the female prisoner had confessed that she alone committed the murder. The other indictments were withdrawn. Immediately after Bacon's acquittal he was taken into custody by Mr. William Reed, the Chief Constable of Stamford, on the Coroner's inquisition, for the murder of his mother, a verdict of wilful murder having been returned against him.

CONSERVATIVE REFORM BILL.—The friends of Sir Bowyer Smijth, the defeated of South Essex, determined to show that they are not cast down, gave their hero a dinner last week, at Chelmsford. The "defeat, disgrace, and dishonour," is attributed to "apathetic friends and energetic opponents." Sir Bowyer Smijth in the course of his speech revealed the intentions of his party:—"He believed this Session nothing would be done; but he had every reason to believe that next Session three Reform Bills would be brought before the House of Commons—Mr. Disraeli's, Lord John Russell's, and Lord Palmerston's. The House of Commons would probably accept the latter, and send it up to the House of Lords; but if that House did its duty it would make it as near like Mr. Disraeli's as possible."

Arrangements are making in Australia for establishing a telegraphic communication between Melbourne and Adelaide. When this communication is extended to King George's Sound, and the telegraph is established between England and Aden, news will reach London from Australia in twenty-two days.

It appears from the Mayo papers that the demand for potatoes for exportation to England is so great that the supplies at markets are quite unequal to the wants of the purchasers.

## THE FUNERAL OF THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

The remains of the lamented Princess Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, were on Friday (last week) consigned to their last resting-place in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor.

Although it was announced that the funeral would be of a strictly private character, a large number of persons collected in the morning, along the line through which the body of her Royal Highness was to pass.

Shortly after nine o'clock the remains of the late Duchess were removed from Gloucester House to the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, and thence to the station of the Great Western Railway at Slough. At Gloucester House, at the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, and at the Slough station, guards of honour mounted; and from Gloucester House to Paddington, and from the Slough station to St. George's station at Windsor, an escort accompanied the body. Several mourning-coaches, containing the pages, the chaplain, the medical attendants, the executors, and other officers of her Royal Highness' household, proceeded to the Paddington station; and these were followed by her late Royal Highness' state carriage, in which was the Duchess' coronet, borne upon a velvet cushion, by Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell, Comptroller and Equerry to her late Royal Highness. The hearse, which was drawn by eight horses, followed. The coffin which it contained was covered with rich silk crimson Genoa velvet, studded with gilt furniture. A double row of burnished gold nails formed the outline, and the compartments were formed by a triple row of small nails. The sides were relieved by massive gold handles, and the corners were of the same, ornamented by an engraved coronet. The lid in the upper compartment had a large raised coronet, and in its lower division an inverted torch and extinct serpent. Her Majesty's carriage followed the hearse, and left the procession on its arrival at Paddington. Upon the arrival of the procession at Slough, it was joined by the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, the Lord in Waiting to her Majesty, &c., and the whole then proceeded from Slough to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, followed by three state carriages of her Majesty the Queen, conveying the members of her Majesty's Household, and also by the state carriages of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. When the procession reached the entrance of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the escort filed off—a guard of honour being there in attendance.

Shortly after twelve o'clock the Duchess of Cambridge, with her illustrious daughter, was conducted into the chapel, and led to seats on the left side of the choir. The Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, came shortly afterwards, and awaited the arrival of the funeral cortége. Just previously to the procession entering the chapel-yard, the Duchess of Atholl, Lady in Waiting to the Queen, who had been appointed to attend as chief mourner on the part of her Majesty, was conducted into the chapel. Lady Couper was in attendance on the Duchess.

The procession, having reached the chapel, moved at a slow pace along the platform, the choristers chanting Dr. Croft's burial service. On reaching the choir the coffin was removed from the bier and placed upon tressels in the centre of the chapel, the coronet and cushion being deposited on the head of the coffin. The chief mourner took her seat at the head, and the pall-bearers sat on either side. The Lord Chamberlain, with the Vice-Chamberlain and the Comptroller and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, stood at the feet. The other mourners occupied adjoining seats.

When all had taken their places within the choir the 90th Psalm to Purcell's chant in G minor was performed. The Dean of Windsor then read the lesson, and then followed Handel's beautiful quartet anthem:—"When the ear heard her then it blessed her."

The coffin was now removed from the tressels to the opening of the vault.

The Dean then read in a very impressive manner that portion of the service commencing "Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery." After which the coffin was lowered, and the Dean continued the beautiful prayer—"Forasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God, of His great mercy, to take unto Himself the soul of our dear sister here departed." The choir then chanted—"I heard a voice from Heaven, saying." After the Lord's Prayer the Second Anthem was beautifully sung—"Her body is buried in peace, but her name liveth evermore."

The blessing was next pronounced, and Garter King of Arms proclaimed over the grave the style of her late Royal Highness, with which the ceremony was brought to an appropriate conclusion.

The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar left the chapel together. The Duchess of Cambridge and her daughter remained some time absorbed in grief, and did not take their departure until the vault had finally closed over the last member of the Gloucester family.

The funeral was conducted by Mr. Banister, of St. James's-street, whose experience in ceremonies of this character now includes no less than fourteen Royal interments, dating back to that of the Princess Charlotte.

## NEW FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT NORWICH.

An imposing structure has recently been erected in the capital of East Anglia, for the purposes of a Free Public Library and School of Art; and to afford extra accommodation, also, to the Norfolk and Norwich Museum, and the Norfolk and Norwich Literary Institution.

The Free Library question has not been taken up very actively in the provincial towns; and although the first Act obtained by Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., received the Royal assent in August, 1850, the first stone of the Institution just completed was not laid till the 13th of September, 1854, when the Mayor, Sir Samuel Bignold (late M.P. for the city), commenced the work, in the presence of the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Orford, Viscount Ranelagh, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P.; Sir S. M. Peto, Bart.; Sir J. Boileau, Bart.; the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean, and a large number of the citizens. After the lapse of a few months the Town Council resolved to add another story to the building for the purpose of accommodating the local School of Art; this, of course, involved some delay; and, from various reasons, the library was not opened to the public till the 10th of March last.

The exterior of the lower story of the building is Roman Doric, the second story Roman Ionic, and the third Italian. The Library and an adjoining apartment, appropriated to the Museum, are on the ground floor; and above are spacious vaults, which are devoted to trade purposes, and from which a considerable annual revenue is expected to be derived. Over the principal entrance is a well-executed head of Homer, and in the entrance-hall, which has a tessellated pavement, are four



FUNERAL OF THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER: THE BURIAL SERVICE AT THE GRAVE, IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

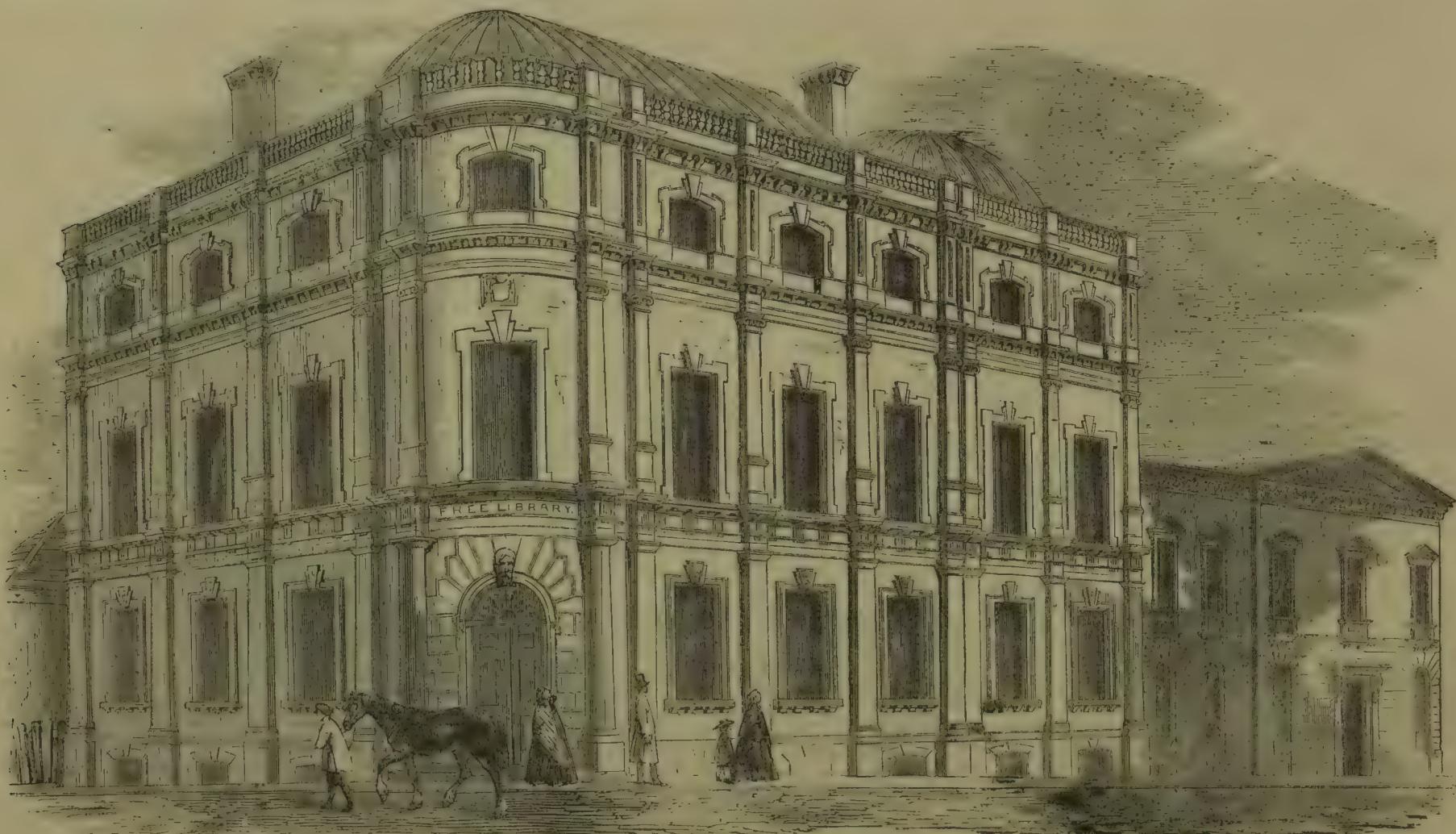
scagliola columns with Corinthian capitals. The museum-room is 54 feet in length and 26 feet wide, and the library is 44 feet long and 33 feet wide. A broad and handsome stone staircase conducts the visitor to the second floor, on which is a lecture-room of the same dimensions as the library, and two apartments appropriated to the Literary Institution, which are collectively of the same size as the museum beneath. On the third floor are two large rooms for the School of Art, with domed roofs and ample skylights, and four smaller apartments for classes are also provided.

Rents will be paid for the rooms appropriated to the Literary Institution and Museum; and the latter apartment, which is being fitted up at the expense of Mr. J. H. Gurney, M.P., is to be occupied by specimens of raptorial birds—to the collection of which from all parts of the world Mr. Gurney has devoted much attention. Some very rare species have been obtained, and it is understood that as much as £100 has been paid by Mr. Gurney for a specimen. For the library about 3000 volumes have been collected and arranged on the shelves; and the Town Council have ordered the

"city library," which consists almost exclusively of old theological works and treatises on the controversies which so greatly agitated the world in the sixteenth century, shall be removed from the care of the Norwich Public Library and deposited in the new building. A considerable sum was subscribed for the supply of books to the library; the list of contributors including the Duke of Wellington (£50), Sir S. M. Peto (£50), Mr. J. H. Gurney, M.P. (£50), Lord Wodehouse (£25), Lord Suffield (£25), Sir S. Bignold, Lord Stafford, Professor Sedgwick, Professor Taylor, and other gentlemen. Subscriptions have also been collected for the supply of newspapers and periodicals; and the daily journals of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Dublin, and Edinburgh, with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and a number of weekly papers, are regularly laid on the tables and devoured by a great crowd of readers. Donations of books have been received from his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Hon. the East India Company, Mr. J. H. Gurney, M.P., the proprietors of the Norfolk Chronicle, the committee of the late People's College in Norwich, and a number of other parties.

The building was designed by Mr. E. E. Benest, town surveyor; and the contractor was Mr. Worman, of Norwich. The amount of the original tender was £3098, and the expense of the extra story for the School of Art was about £800. The cost of the site, extras, and fittings, has altogether brought the expenditure to about £6000. To provide for this outlay Sir S. Bignold advanced on loan to the Town Council upwards of £4000.

In closing this notice we may be permitted to express a hope that Norwich may witness the realisation of the eloquent words of Sir Fitzroy Kelly on the occasion of the commencement of the building:—"In this great and populous city you only require an institution like this to place you on a level with the greatest and richest cities in the empire. Liverpool, Manchester, and Bristol have already institutions of this nature. You have here wealth, industry, population, character, commerce, manufactories; you require only the diffusion of general character to make you equal to the greatest, the proudest, the most prosperous, and the most powerful of your fellow-citizens in the British Empire."



NEW FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT NORWICH.



THE PROCESSION OF THE CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## OPENING OF CONVOCATION.

The impressive ceremony of opening a new Convocation was performed on Friday, the 1st inst., by the Bishops and clergy forming the two Houses of Convocation for the province of Canterbury, at St. Paul's Cathedral, where they met the Archbishop.

The right rev. the Bishops and the clergy of the province who had been cited to attend assembled in the cathedral a little before eleven. The Bishops, attired in their Convocation robes, entered by the north gate, and the clergy, in their gowns and hoods, were admitted at the south entrance. The Bishops present were—London, St. Asaph, Winchester, Lincoln, and St. David's.

The Most Rev. the Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by his chaplain, Dr. Thomas, and Mr. Felix Knyvett, his secretary, arrived at the Chapter-house at eleven o'clock; when he was met by the Dean of the Arches (Sir J. Dodson), the Vicar-General of the Province (Dr. Trevor Twiss), accompanied by the advocates and proctors of the Court of Arches. His Grace thence proceeded, attended by his chaplain and the civilians, to the west end of St. Paul's, where he was received by the Dean and Chapter.

On entering the cathedral the Archbishop was met by the Bishops and clergy of the province, who had assembled there, and who, forming a procession, conducted his Grace up the centre aisle to the Deacons' stall in the choir. The following was the order of procession:

12 Choristers, 6 Vicars Choral, 6 Minor Canons, Verger, 6 Prelates, Verger, 4 Canons; the Archbishops' Porter, with mace; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop's Secretary and Chaplain, the Bishops of London and Winchester; the Bishops of St. David's, St. Asaph, and Lincoln; the Beadle of the Arches, with his mace; the Dean of the Arches, the Vicar-General and Chancellor of London; the advocates in their robes, the Proctors in their full-dressed gowns and hoods, the Clergy.

The procession having reached the choir, the Archbishop went into the Dean's seat, and the Bishops following his Grace took their seats on either side in the stalls of the Canons, the Bishop of London occupying his throne, while the clergy filled the body of the church.

The Litany was intoned in Latin by the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Latin sermon was preached by the Rev. Hayward Cox, Prebendary of Hereford and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of that diocese.

After the sermon the prelates and clergy went in procession to the Chapter-house, where the writ summoning Convocation was read. The Archbishop then directed the Lower House to choose a Prolocutor, and meet him in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, on the following Friday. The Lower House selected Dr. Elliot, the Dean of Bristol, as Prolocutor. The Dean of Ely, who lately filled that office, has retired in consequence of ill health.

**TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c**  
AUTHORS are regretting the too early death, at the age of forty-six, of Mr. Coulton, the editor of the *Press* newspaper. Though little known beyond the immediate circle of English writers, and engrossed almost unceasingly in newspaper literature, those who knew him best expected a time when he would have found leisure to have extended his reputation by some work for which his previous studies had peculiarly qualified him. His best contribution to periodical literature is his article in the *Quarterly Review* on "Junius." Mr. Coulton contended with great research and shrewdness that the bad Lord Lyttelton was Junius. He acquired and retained more readers than believers.

Her Majesty visits Manchester late in June, or early in July, and takes up her abode at Worsley, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, some six miles from Manchester.

The Manchester men are fond of quotations, and have evinced their skill in selection on the walls of the Art-Treasures Exhibition. Here is the last selection made by one of the most poetical of calico printers. The lines refer to the names of the artists inscribed, with all Mr. Crace's customary skill, in the several saloons, and immediately above the two ranges of historical portraits:—

Inscriptions here of various names I viewed,  
The greater part by hostile time subdued;  
Yet wide was spread their fame in ages past.  
And poets once had promised they should last.

These four appropriate verses are from Pope's "Temple of Fame." We may add that the highest poetry ever addressed to a painter was addressed by Pope to Jervas, perhaps the worst artist whose name is to be found in Mr. Crace's ornamental letterings.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, "of worthy father worthy son," has made a capital suggestion in a letter addressed to the Manchester *Examiner and Times*. He writes:—

I am certain that Manchester will take up this challenge of her hospitality, and that she will do grateful homage to the noble art of which she has proved herself a true admirer, by sending forth these words, "Manchester invites the living artists of all nations to her Art-Treasures Exhibition." It would be a noble sight to see Horace Vernet, and Ary Scheffer, and Cornelius, and Madrazo, and Rosa Bonheur, and poor De Camps, and Jeanron, and Fleissomier, and the Stevens, and Knaus, and Joon, and Jerome, and Young Gustave Doré, and Rousseau, gathered about one table in your Free-trade Hall, with the Royal eminent Academicians of England, and many, very many, British artists who are not Academicians. Will the coming summer shine upon such a gathering? In the name of art, and for the honour of Manchester, I hope so. At any rate, I put the idea which struck me in Pengo Park the other day at the service of your cotton lords.

The termination of Mr. Jerrold's letter reminds us that the Free Library at Manchester (in its way a noble institution, ably managed) goes by the popular name of the Cottonian Library.

Lord John Russell has spent two long days this week in the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester. Through the three saloons of ancient masters his Lordship was accompanied by Mr. Scharf, and through the three Saloons of the English Schools and over the Portrait Gallery by Mr. Cunningham. His Lordship is understood to have expressed the warmest interest in the Portrait Gallery of the Exhibition, and not less so in the great scheme of the permanent Portrait Gallery which owes its origin to Lord Stanhope. By the way, the Stanhope purchases will find their first shelter in one of the empty rooms in the Palace at Hampton Court.

There is a picture in one of the saloons of the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition which passes for a Turner; is hung as a Turner; and bears the name of "Turner" in large and confident letters on its frame. It is No. 47 of saloon E; is called "River Scene—Fishermen;" and the proprietor is Sir P. de Malpas de Grey Egerton. Now, it is not a Turner; but a capital specimen of Stark, of Norwich; bears the Exhibition mark of "J. Stark, No. 4," on its back; and was this week identified as a View on the River Yar, in Norfolk, and a Stark, by one who knew not the story of the inscription on the back, and one who cannot be mistaken. Was this picture sold to Sir Philip as a Turner? and, if so, by whom?

People are asking what is the best time to visit Manchester. We reply—at once and now; for though there is a little disorder in the numbering of the pictures—which time alone can remedy—there is so much to see, and the weather is so fine, that now is the moment. It was no light labour to produce a catalogue with tolerable accuracy of so large a collection. And when it is known that many of the pictures, ay, and statues (in marble), were not actually in the building just at the last moment for sending the catalogue to press, visitors will, as indeed they do, readily pardon a few inaccuracies in the numbering. Works of art are still arriving, and settling down in the places set apart for them. The greatest difficulty, it is said, is with the English school. Let us not forget that the catalogue of the Royal Academy Exhibition, brief and uncommunicative as it is, is an auctioneer's catalogue at the best, of some fourteen hundred works of art, all of which are in the building a month before the opening of the Exhibition.

This imitation of the Royal Academy reminds us pleasantly enough that the forty have passed a resolution enforcing a collection of the portraits of all the living members of the Academy. Mr. Knight, the Secretary, presents a portrait of Sir Charles Eastlake, the President; and Mr. Lee, the landscape-painter, is sitting to Mr. Hart. The collection will have an immediate interest, and it is sure of a permanent importance.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**HOLYHEAD HARBOUR WORKS.—GRAND BLASTING OPERATION.**—It has been determined that another of those gigantic operations which have proved so successful at these works, under the direction and management of the Messrs. J. and C. Rigby, of Westminster, the contractors for the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, should take place on Thursday next, the 21st inst., when it is intended to remove, by the aid of 18,000 lb. of gunpowder, a section of the Holyhead mountain, 250 feet in length, 120 feet in height, with an average grip of 50 feet, for the purposes of deposit in the Great Northern Breakwater, which it is under contemplation, after the expiration of the present contract, of further extending, so as to inclose a larger area of the bay, owing to its increasing utility as a harbour of refuge. On this occasion another opportunity will be opened to the scientific inquirer for witnessing an operation on the most extensive scale; and such an arrangement of quantities and calculations to a nicely has been arrived at by the above-named firm as to be perfectly astonishing to those uninitiated in the practice of engineering, or unacquainted with the application of powder, when brought to bear as in this instance. The above-stated quantity is calculated to upheave this vast body of quartz rock, so as to reduce it into convenient-sized masses of five to twenty tons measurement, and within a distance of 300 feet from the face of the rock. For the notice and information of our scientific and general readers who take an interest in mining or engineering operations, and who may probably wish to avail themselves of witnessing the effect of 18,000 pounds of gunpowder applied as a moving agent on large masses of quartz rock, we hereby annex a plan and elevation of this Sebastopolian undertaking. The operation and engineering arrangements will be conducted personally by Mr. Charles Rigby, assisted by Mr. G. C. Kertheimer. We shall engrave the scene of their full-dressed gowns and hoods, the Clergy.

The procession having reached the choir, the Archbishop went into the Dean's seat, and the Bishops following his Grace took their seats on either side in the stalls of the Canons, the Bishop of London occupying his throne, while the clergy filled the body of the church.

The Litany was intoned in Latin by the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Latin sermon was preached by the Rev. Hayward Cox, Prebendary of Hereford and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of that diocese.

After the sermon the prelates and clergy went in procession to the Chapter-house, where the writ summoning Convocation was read. The Archbishop then directed the Lower House to choose a Prolocutor, and meet him in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, on the following Friday. The Lower House selected Dr. Elliot, the Mayor, at Abney Hall, Cheshunt; a large party of gentlemen being invited to meet him.

**FORGED BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—ON SATURDAY INFORMATION** was received at the various metropolitan police-stations of the successful passing of several forged £10 Bank of England notes by a man of about 40 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and apparently afflicted with asthma. His plan of operation appears to be to visit the different watering-places for the assumed purpose of benefiting his health, and offering as an excuse for being without luggage that it has been carried by rail to a wrong place. The notes thus passed have been first cut in halves, and then pasted together. The water-marks in the notes at first sight appear to be good, but on the paper being held up to the light the marks are not perceptible.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

GENERALLY speaking National Stocks have been very firm in price this week; but the amount of business passing in them has not been extensive either for Money or Time. Although some large parcels of gold have been disposed of to the Bank of England, and there has been very little inquiry for that metal on Continental account, the rates of discount have ruled high, scarcely any bills having been taken in Lombard-street under the Bank minimum; and the demand for accommodation has been rather active. Evidently, however, we have passed the highest period for money, as there are various influences at work calculated to remove a portion of the present high rates. For instance the Australian advices—to the effect that the markets are greatly overstocked—are calculated to check shipments of manufactured goods from this side, and the Continental as well as the American exchanges are more favourable. Again, the balances due to India and China are becoming smaller, and we are now importing quite as much silver from Mexico as the Eastern demand can take off. Hence, it is most probable, that we shall have an increasing supply of gold in the Bank of England, and that the Directors will be shortly in a position to reduce the value of money.

The total imports of bullion, this week, have been about £350,000, and the shipments have been considerably under £200,000. Of the late arrivals of gold from Australia and other quarters, fully £160,000 has been sold to the Bank; and we have had scarcely any inquiry for export.

There was a steady market for Home Stocks on Monday, and prices were well supported:—Bank Stock was at 212 to 213; India Stock, 221.

The Three per Cents Reduced were 92½ to 93½; Consols for Money, 93½ to 94½; Ditto for Account, 94½ to 95½; New Three per Cents, 92½ to 93½; India Bonds, 4s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, March, 18 to 4s. prem.; Ditto, June, 28. dis. to 18. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 93½. The Government broker purchased £30,000 Exchequer Bills; and similar amounts will be taken for some time, on account of the Savings-banks Commissioners. On Tuesday most securities were steady, yet prices showed a tendency to give way:—Bank Stock was 213 to 214½. The Three per Cents Reduced were 92½ to 93½; Consols, 93½ to 94½; Ditto for Account, 94½ to 95½; New Three per Cents, 92½ to 93½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 76½; Long Annuities, 1860, 21; Ditto 1885, 18; India Stock, 220; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 3s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 93½. The transactions, on Wednesday, were rather on the increase, and prices were very firm:—Bank Stock marked 212 to 214; India Stock, 220. The Three per Cents Reduced were 92½ to 93½; Consols, for Money, 93½ to 94½; Ditto for Account, 94½ to 95½; New Three per Cents, 92½ to 93½; Long Annuities, 1860, 21½; Exchequer Bonds, 93½. On Thursday Consols were steady, and prices were well supported:—The Three per Cents, for Money, were 94 to 94½; for the Account, 94½ to 95½. The New Three per Cents were 92½ to 93½; March Exchequer Bills were 18. to 4s. prem.; the June ditto, par to 28. prem.; the Bonds, 94½ to 95½, and India Bonds, 75. The latter is the highest quotation marked for some time past.

It has been officially announced that the privileges of the Bank of France will be prolonged for thirty years, that the present capital is to be doubled, and that the Bank is to pay into the Treasury in 1859 the sum of 100,000,000 francs, which is to be applied to the Sinking Fund. The Bank is to be the receiver of all public moneys, and so forth. Even this outline of the New Charter has not been positively agreed to; but we believe that no serious division exists in the Cabinet as to the basis of the scheme. The transactions in the Foreign house have not been to say extensive; nevertheless, prices generally have been well supported:—Australian Five per Cents have marked 100½; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½ to 23; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96½; Russian Five per Cents, 106; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91½; Spanish Three per Cents Deferred, 25½; Spanish Committee's Certificate of Coupon, 6½ per cent.; Turkish Six per Cents, 94½; Turkish Four per Cents, 100½ to 101½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96 ex div.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65½; Dutch Four per Cents, 97½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 77½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 53½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 86. The Reduced, 92½ to 93½; March Exchequer Bills were 18. to 4s. prem.; the June ditto, par to 28. prem.; the Bonds, 94½ to 95½, and India Bonds, 75. The latter is the highest quotation marked for some time past.

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All Railway Shares have been very firm, and a full average business has been done in them on higher terms. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—BRISTOL AND EXETER, 90½; CAL**EDONIAN, 74; EAST ANGLIAN, 19½; EASTERN COUNTIES, 11½; EASTERN UNION, B Stock, 36½; EDINBURGH, 20; CRYSTAL PALACE, 5½; ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, 93½; GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION, 24½; ORIENTAL GAS, 1½; PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM, 69½; ROYAL MAIL STEAM, 59½ ex all; SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT, 1½; BERLIN WATERWORKS, 4½; EAST LONDON FOUR PER CENT PREFERENCE, 25½; GRAND JUNCTION, NEW, 32½; KENT 80; LAMBETH, 95; WEST MIDDLESEX, 97; DITTO, NEW, 24½ prem.

All Railway Shares have been very firm, and a full average business has been done in them on higher terms. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

**PREFERENCE SHARES.—EDINBURGH, 20; DURHAM, 72½; GREAT NORTHERN FIVE PER CENT, 11½; DITTO, FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT, 100½; GREAT WESTERN FOUR PER CENT, 60; MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE, 66; MIDLAND CONSOLIDATED, 13½; DITTO, FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT STOCK, 97; NORTH EASTERN—BERWICK, 91½.**

**BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—CEYLON B SHARES, 2½; EASTERN BENGAL, 3 prem.; GELGOLY AND MELBOURNE, 20 ex int.; GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA, 65½; DITTO, SIX PER CENT DEBENTURES, 9½; GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR, 21½; GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA, 24½; DITTO, NEW, 10½.**

**FOREIGN.—GREAT LUXEMBOURG, 7½; LOMBARDI VENETIAN, 11½; NAMUR AND LIEGE, 8½; NORTHERN OF FRANCE, 38½; PARIS AND ORLEANS, 58; SAMBRE AND MEUSE, 8½.**

The shares in the Russian railway scheme have been quoted at 1½ to 2 prem.

Mining Shares have been steady in price; but the business doing in them has been very moderate. On Thursday Great South Tolpuddle were done at 18; General, 15; Marquita, 7; and Port Phillip, 1½.

Friday Afternoon.

There has been a moderate business doing in home stocks to-day, and prices are fairly supported. The Three per Cents, for Money, are 91 to 91½; for the Account, 92½. The Reduced have marked 92½; and the New Three per Cents, 92½. Most Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are firm in price.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).**—About an average time of year supply of English wheat—partly left over from Monday—was on sale in our market to-day. For all kinds the demand ruled heavy, and prices were quite 2s. per cwt. higher than on Friday last. The show of foreign wheat was good, and the importers of more than Linseed oil in the market were not very active; but scarcely any buyers came forward. English barley moved steadily, at a full price. In foreign parcels very little was doing. There was a slow inquiry for malt. In prices, however, no change took place. Oats were in short supply and good request. In some instances prices were rather higher for good sound corn. Beans, peas, and flour moved off slowly, on former terms.

**Arrived this Week.**—Wheat, 33s; barley, 15s; malt, 91s; oats, 23s; flour, 16½. Foreign wheat, 43½; barley, 84½; oats, 21½; flour, 100 sacks.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 47s to 50s; ditto, white, 48s to 67s; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 49s to 50s; rye, 32s to 36s; grinding barley, 26s to 32s; distilling, ditto, 37s to 42s; malting, 40s to 46s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 67s to 70s; brown, ditto, 62s to 65s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 70s; Chevalier and Lincoln feed oats, 20s to 23s; potato, ditto, 22s to 25s; Yougland and Cork, black, 18s to 22s; white, 18s to 23s; tick beans, 30s to 33s; grey peas, 37s to 39s; maple, 19s to 20s; white, 19s to 20s; boilers, 39s to 41s; Town-made flour, 50s to 52s; Suffolk, 52s to 55s; oats, 20s to 22s; flour, 100 sacks.

**Needs.**—We have very little change to notice in the value of seeds, for which the demand is inactive. Cockscomb supports previous rates.

**LINSEED, English, crushing, 60s to 70s; hempeed, 100s to 120s.**

**SUFFOLK.**—Coriander, 20s to

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CONSECRATION OF A CROSS AT BLOIS.

## CONSECRATION OF A CROSS AT BLOIS.

THE extensive devastations by the overflow of the river Loire, in France, in the summer of 1856, will most probably be remembered by the reader through the illustrations of the catastrophe which appeared in this Journal. Among the destructive effects of the flood was the sweeping away of a Cross which had stood for ages at Blois, in the suburb of Vienne. One of the earliest objects after the floods had cleared off was the rebuilding of the holy memorial, which was piously effected by the Bishop of Blois; and, this being accomplished, its consecration or blessing was their next duty, the day chosen for which was Maundy Thursday, the 9th ult.

The ceremony commenced by a procession consisting of hospital children and *sœurs de charité*, each bearing a branch of box-tree; then came the preacher at the cathedral during Carême; following whom

was seen a priest with crucifix, covered with purple silk, because of the Holy Week; and after him priests, canons, and the Bishop, wearing a rich golden mitre and vesture, and bearing his crosier. The Bishop, upon his arrival at the Cross, took his seat on a raised platform to the north side. The preacher proceeded to the opposite one, and, after a hymn, addressed the people, alluding to the destruction of the former Cross by flood, and of their misery on that occasion, for not a hundred yards from where he stood, many acres of land lay covered with sand to the depth of four feet. He bade them remember that these were occasioned by sin, profanation of the Sabbath, neglect of church ordinances, &c., and exhorted them to amend, that future curses might be averted. The Bishop then descended to the front of the temporary altar, repeated some prayers suitable for the occasion; then, approaching the Cross, sprinkled it with holy water, and kissed it; and, after some few words from the preacher, the proceedings ter-

minated. The Sketch (for which we have to thank a Subscriber at Blois) represents the preacher's first address.

## REINFORCEMENT FOR THE WAR IN CHINA.

WE have to thank Captain Inglefield, R.A., for the original of the accompanying illustration, a photograph, taken by him of the garrison of Malta, when upwards of 7000 troops were reviewed by Sir John Pennefather, K.C.B., in the presence of Major-General Ashburnham, and Major-General Garrett, and staff, *en route* to China. The lady in the foreground, next to Sir John Pennefather, is the wife of Colonel Adams, C.B., of the gallant 28th Regiment. The parade of so large a body of fine troops beneath the walls of the noble fortress is a scene of no ordinary interest.



REVIEW AT MALTA OF TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR CHINA—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

## TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

VENATOR (*the hunting season having closed*) is in his Library. To him enter AUCERS and PISCATOR.

V. Ah, gentlemen, welcome! An armchair apiece; and for him who does not think the Nicotian weed injurious, or smoking by daylight an excess, there is a cigar.

A. What a *hellus librorum!* Look at that table strewed, crowded with new books. Have you drawn any of those covers, Venator?

V. Avoid punning, my son. I have read much of what you behold here, if that is what you mean.

P. The new number of the *Quarterly*. Tell us what is in it.

V. A good average number. Eight articles. Let us see. "Pedestrianism in Switzerland," a paper by a man who knows the ground, and is somewhat sarcastic upon two classes of travellers—the easily-astounded, and the over-venturesome. A review of Mrs. Stowe's "Dred," of course, raises the Slavery question, which the reviewer predicts will one day sever the Union. An article on Lunatic Asylums is interesting; it is evidently by an official who has access to all information that can be obtained. A paper on English Political Satire gives us reminiscences of squibbing for the last three hundred years, and closes with a gracious acknowledgment that your friend Punch, Piscator—

P. Your friend Punch, Venator—

V. Everybody's friend, then, is—"what the world never had before, a specially comic journal of so much merit, combining the talents of Gilray and Hock, and always distinguished by decorum." Special recognition of Thackeray and Jerrold, as Punch-men, and a capital and capitally-deserved tribute to John Leech—the only man, by the way, who ever sets a fellow on horseback properly. Other artists may draw men, and may draw horses, but nobody shows a horseman, and his real seat, like Leech. Well, let's see again. Photography—a capital article, giving the whole history of the invention, and proving that it will in no way interfere with or supersede art, but from its very nature is capable only of relieving artists from drudgery which they should not have to undergo. Then George Borrow's queer but powerful "Lavengro," and the sequel, the "Romany Rye"—

P. What does that mean?

V. The "Gipsy Gentleman"—are noticed favourably, but not exactly in the way to delight the *exigeant* and infallible author. A paper on Persia, which I suppose to be by Mr. Layard, is full of information, but, you know *Persicos odi*—they are cruel, crafty, and treacherous, and I think the last lesson they have had more valuable than the Treaty. Then comes the final article, the political one, in which Lord Palmerston's victory is admitted, but the reviewer quite commiserates the Premier for the difficulties with which he will have to contend in the new Parliament, and predicts his chief danger in finance. He is encouraged to ask for time to mature a Reform Bill, and promised the support of the Conservatives against any such measure of a democratic kind which may be produced by Lord John or any one else.

A. The "Testimony of the Rocks." Hugh Miller. Have you looked at that?

V. Yes, and I recommend it to you. A strong book, and a strange one. A Calvinistic geologist philosopher, with a power of pictorial expression unsurpassed, so far as I know, except by Ruskin.

P. I have read the book. He is fearless in advancing all the newest discoveries in science, while asserting the eternal justice and truth of the Creator, in opposition to any finite views of what some call by these names. He regards the six Mosaic days of creation as long periods, and not as ordinary days, and considers that the Deluge covered only a portion of the globe and its inferior animals, though all the human race were within its range. He supposes Moses to have had the work of creation set before him in a series of scenes, which he subsequently described, in Genesis, from recollection. The book, of course, creates a great sensation, and the melancholy and premature death of the writer adds to its interest.

V. Here is a still more melancholy book, the "Life of Charlotte Brontë." It is a singular psychological story. The book is far from being an agreeable one, and much that is in it might have been omitted with great advantage. The real history of Miss Brontë is in her books. To study the working of the genius that enabled a sickly, secluded girl to conceive and execute such work as the portraiture in "Jane Eyre" and "Shirley" is a far more satisfactory and rewarding task than to trace painful family history. You know that I have a theory against the present system of dragging into print every incident in the life of anybody who has done anything. From the coral to the coffin nothing escapes our photographers—but, as the *Quarterly* shows, they are not artists.

A. Miss Martineau, her friend, wrote severely about "Villette," I think.

V. Yes, it was a sort of "breaking the bruised reed," and poor Charlotte felt the infliction; though, smartly as Miss Martineau writes, one would think there was not much for a strong mind to fear in the logic of a lady who has denied a Providence and mesmerised a cow.

P. I see you've got Mrs. Marsh's new book, the "Rose of Ashurst."

V. Yes, and my womankind tell me that it is an exceedingly pleasant book, having less story than usual with the lady, but full of charming painting of rural life and home affections. I opened at one of the most delightful bits of description of a country school-house that I ever saw.

A. Another volume of Charles Knight's "History of England."

V. The history of the people, of the households, of the farms, of the shops, of the streets of old time. For once the tax-payers are biographical as well as the tax-spenders. Mr. Knight opens up the domestic life of our ancestors, and shows us that England was always a place worth living in—and why. I would remark, too, that Knight is singularly English in his feeling; he writes with fearless hardihood of kings, priests, soldiers, peasants, and all; but through all runs the sturdy conviction that there is but one England—

P. And Shakespeare is her prophet?

V. Exactly. *Alpropos* of which, have you noticed a very interesting paper which Mr. Hepworth Dixon has just disinterred in the State-paper Office and printed? It is Shakespearean only in the locality of the scenes it describes, and in some names; but as affording evidence of the state of the popular mind touching the "new religion" it is singularly suggestive. It comprises an account of proceedings taken in reference to a disturbance occasioned by the preaching of an enlightened priest, who gave much scandal to the lower and to some of the higher members of his Stratford flock.

A. I have not had time to look at the *Edinburgh*. Is the number good?

P. Like its rival—an average number. The opening article is a defence of Alexander the Great, whose merits are forcibly set forth, in opposition to Niebuhr. The French census affords matter for a readable paper, in the course of which the writer tells us that the French are, doubtless, as gallant as ever, but that they are utterly disinclined to any aggressive war. The British Museum has secured a library formerly belonging to a Syrian convert in the valley of the Natron Lakes, and among its treasures are about forty-five Paschal letters of St. Athanasius, touching which another article gives all the information you can want.

V. I shall ask after them when I go to see the new room.

P. A noble room, Sir! a noble room; and one the idea of which ought to make Mr. Panizzi's name a word of honour in all households where books are honoured. A noble room, Sir! Well, there are four other articles, one about that crawling creature who gave us the great book—

*Aut Boswellius, aut—*

P. Never mind the other, as it is Boozzy. Then an article about Sir John Malcolm; a Chinese article, in which the rightfulness and the expediency of our dealing with China are both asserted; and it is declared that, until our just demands are complied with, we must have recourse to reprisal and coercion. Lastly, the political article is a strong one, all in favour of Lord Palmerston—a homage worth noting, as offered by the great Whig review.

A. "The Nightside of Nature"—no, "of London:" how I hate

this practice of stealing or half-stealing other people's notions! It sets one at once against the book. What is it?—a sort of Life after Dark.

V. Not ill-done, in parts, though there are many blunders; and descriptions of this kind, like flower-painting, invite close inspection. The writer, Mr. Ritchie, describes night public-houses, concert-halls, dancing-places, the police-court, and other localities not exactly opened up for the first time; but it is not done in a "fast" spirit, or affectedly, and the moral tone throughout is healthy enough; only I don't see the use of the book. By the way, he is all wrong about the police reporters, and has taken up the scot of other days—no uncommon thing with writers who are perpetually in the "accusative case."

P. What's that blue—another instalment of Walpole?

V. Peter Cunningham's second volume, containing the letters from 1746 to 1756, with the trials and executions of the rebel Lords, and all sorts of good and smart things; as also things that are good without being smart, and the reverse state of affairs; but all delightful reading; and what a comfort it is to have a book printed in a type that makes reading a mechanical pleasure! At one time I began to fear that cheap editions and compression would spoil all our crack typography; but people have discovered that they have eyes to keep as well as to use, and here is a proof of it.

A. How far is a subordinate official justified in writing in the public papers upon topics connected with the department in which he is employed?

V. I see—you have been reading "The Press and the Public Service." The writer has a special case always incommending him when he discusses the general question. He puts his points cleverly; but the instinctive feeling of society is against his view of the matter. Isn't it at the end of "Bubbles of the Day" that the nobleman, finding that his butler, under a classical signature, has been habitually and patriotically cutting him up in the papers, pronounces judgment in the case of "The Press and the Public Service,"—"Kick out" Brutus the Elder?"

P. I have been endeavouring to read Sir Robert Peel's Memoirs; but it is hard work.

V. I have succeeded, and shut the book with a feeling of regret. There was a singular mixture of courage and cowardice about the man—a great man, too. He reversed Macleth's condition—what he did holly he did not do highly. And, I think, had his executors been permitted to exercise a will in the matter, they would have done well to withhold these apologetic volumes, and to leave the character of their testator to other men who, worthily estimating Sir Robert's services, would have rewarded them by transmitting him to posterity in somewhat nobler outline and attitude than he will permit himself to assume. His sensitiveness degenerates into *mavaise honte*, which is scarcely pardonable when he is speaking as a statesman who had sought to serve his country, and is showing how he sought to do it. And of whom is he afraid? The people were with him—I do not mean the populace, but the nation—and he struggles to show that he was not unworthy of the confidence of a set of mediocrities and political intriguers. I repeat that I am sorry, for Peel's sake, that the book has been published. It confirms the belief that he must be a very clever man indeed who, being his own lawyer, has not an unwise client. The work will, however, be consulted rather than read, while the landmarks in Sir Robert's life will be gratefully recollected by thousands who do not care one farthing what the squirearchy thought of the man who freed the corn and the Catholics.

## THE MAYS OF OLD.

SELF-LOST in wonder of the May,  
We stood where woods and waters meet;  
The bounding wave and dashing spray  
Had reined our eager feet;  
Eve's dying breeze swept dale and hill,  
And, with the breeze, our souls grew still.

In thought we leaped yon gulf of time  
Between us and our childhood rolled:  
Once more the hawthorn boughs we climb  
In those lost Mays of old.  
Each leaf had then some truth to teach,  
And life no flower beyond our reach.

O dawn that had so swift a flight!  
O dreamless night! O blessed day!  
No winter then—no loss of light;  
The hollies bloomed like May.  
Fresh currents 'neath the ice did glide,  
And Spring was in the Brumal tide.

Behold a change! Those years are fled;  
May-blossoms by an altar stand;  
Our feet o'er scattered garlands tread—  
I lead thee by the hand:

Around, white-winged, the angels play;  
God is our guide, and heaven our way.

Life passes—not as seasons pass:

The leaves fell from us, not the flowers.  
The days of earth died down like grass,

There dropped no blight on ours.  
Back—back to God, like martyrs, flew

The years that died to prove us true.

Together marked we sets of sun,

Together watched the stars upwaking;

Each, among mortals, saw but one:

O vow, that knew no breaking!

While yet our souls hold fast their May,

Earth is no older—not a day.

Our path a new-spun web hath crossed;

New life a newer impulse craves:

Old thoughts are dead, old feelings lost,—

We walk among their graves.

O we are old! No beauty lives

Save that the immortal spirit gives.

The same rath leaves are o'er us bended;

Once more, the hawthorn on the bough

Through all her blooms a voice is sending—

"True souls, how fare ye now?

Are all life's joys, of May-time born,

Lost in the piercings of the thorn?"

Companion of this new-born Spring—

O darling of each lost, dead May!

Is Joy struck dumb? Hath Love took wing?

Or hath our Hope grown gray?

Not so! not so! All, all are here,

Fresh as the childhood of the year!

Thou world of beauty and delight!

Than ours no younger souls shall soar

Up from thy sod, till day turn night,

And moons wax great no more.

Come, frost of ago—come, withering blast,

We do defye—to the last!

Time cannot touch us, dear, nor take

From our strung hearts one chord away,

Which, struck by Love's strong hand, doth make

The music of the May!

Each tone still speaks its heavenly birth,

God's echo on this lower earth.

O blessed are the young in heart!

They whom no mortal winters chill,

In heaven's sight shall walk apart

Though earth with darkness fill;

And, by the light of lost Spring days,

Find God among the silent ways!

E. L. HERVEY.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. E. S.—The annual subscription to the Provincial Chess Association is merely 5s. T. H. M., W. D., and others.—The solution of Enigma 1029 is as follows:

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to K 6th (ch) K to Q 4th  
(If Black play K to 2nd or to Q 2nd, White plays K to K 5th, &c.)  
2. K to Q 4th K to Q 5th  
3. Q to K 4th K to Q 6th

II. D. President.—For prices and particulars regarding the "Staunton Chess-men," you should apply to the manufacturers, Messrs. Jaques and Co., Ivory-turners, Hatton-garden.

J. R. F. NEY.—Somewhat too obvious.

F. GUILLETT.—No, I'm poor. No. 2 forms rather a neat little Enigma.

C. T. M.—The Queen should be moved for every pawn conducted to his last square, whether the player in either Queen's colour is in check or not.

THE ORIGINAL NOTWITHSTANDING GIRL. I am mistaken as to the solution of Problem No. 687

The derivation of mate in Chess has long been a vexed question. Some think from the Spanish *motor*—to kill.

J. S. Netting-hill.—Obviously not. What is to hinder Black, when you check with the Bishop, from returning to his last square?

LES OFFICIERS DE "L'ARCOLE."—The Problem is now under examination, and shall be reported on next week.

W. SOMMER.—We believe you are in error. See our solution in last week's number.

TMKIN.—Impossible according to your own solution, yet an easy mate by 1. Kt to K B 6th

6th, &c.

T. E. S., Tunbridge Wells.—How can that be effected if Black play for his third move, P to Q B 6th?

LETT D'ELLE.—I beg pardon. Where is the White Bishop mentioned in your solution?

D. T. B.—A. de la Chapelle.—Received with thanks.

G. DE BOULANGER.—Want of space, and the necessity of awaiting the examiners' opinion of your problem, prevented earlier notice. The last of the stragglers received will be found in the next succeeding Number.

AGH.—Y. will always end Chess play at the Grand Cigar Divan, 101, Strand.

F. W. S., Melton.—The games played in the Chess Tournament of 1851 were collected and

## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

The incident Mr. Egg, A.R.A., has chosen for the subject of his picture forms that episode in the career of Mr. Thackeray's hero, Henry Esmond, in which the capricious Beatrix decorates him—partly for his gallantry at the battle of Wynendael, but more especially for his having called out Lord Mohun—with the sword and sword-knot, the joint-gift of "my Lady Dowager," Beatrix, and her mother, Lady Castlewed. All three are present at the investiture. Beatrix has thrown herself with characteristic impulsiveness on her knees, the better to enlarge the bow at his side. She is evidently a wilful beauty, with her sanguine temperament, flashing eye, and full lip; her accented chin and aquiline nose. The struggling emotions of the poor faithful Colore, as he stealthily looks down at her, are admirably given, although he tries to assume so much manliness as to appear a little stiff, or with the air of being on parade. Some of this *raideur* is, however, proper to the character, and the monstrous horseman's jack-boots contribute not a little to the same effect. Mr. Thackeray tells us somewhere in the story that the only thing a very brave officer, who served in the Marlborough campaigns, could be brought to mention was, that he was nearly taken prisoner because he could not run away in these boots; and that, when ordered by Prince Eugene up into a tree to reconnoitre the enemy, he was prevented doing so by the same *impudicent*, which we readily believe. The humorously-painted (in more senses than one) old Dowager sits in great state in her highest *tar*—the head-dress of King James's reign. But a still more successful study is that of the pallid, pensive face of the mother of Beatrix, looking at the young couple so lovingly yet mournfully, and whose constancy and abnegation secured Esmond's later love, as it had always compelled his devotion. Mr. Egg has placed himself at a great disadvantage in his choice of subject, in that he aims at expressing character almost alone, for the comparatively small interest of the incident represented is nearly neutralised by the scattered composition which compels us to look at each figure separately. When, therefore, you come to such a complex character as that of Beatrix some disappointment will be felt; unjustly, however, if we once admit that the theme selected is adapted for pictorial treatment, for no artist could then succeed better than Mr. Egg has done. To allude to this at all is indeed hypercritical while we allow artists with not a fraction of Mr. Egg's subtlety of conception to boldly christen simple heads, without a flicker of expression or any explanatory accompaniment, with the most far-fetched names. Unless, indeed, great latitude were allowed, not only this work in particular, but most pictures, would explain themselves to a very small extent. Now, we do not go from the picture to the story: we come with a knowledge of the story to the picture, and never expect to read everything implied in a work of art without that knowledge. The painting is very nicely assimilated to the subject, and is, in fact, the very counterpart of the style of the author—simple and subdued, yet forcible and manly; rich, without false glitter, and softened, as it were, with the graceful melancholy memories of "long ago."

"The First Break in the Family" (261), by Mr. Faed, is fully equal to his efforts of last year; and although Mr. Faed still inclines rather more to the sentimental than the purely emotional, yet there is much truth to nature accompanying his refinement of treatment and delicacy of feeling. The "break in the family" is occasioned by the departure of "bonny young Willie," whose figure may still be seen on the top of the stage-coach in the distance, as it takes the road across the moor which the finger-post tells us leads to London. His whole family have gathered at their cottage-door to see him off, and are watching in silent grief to catch the last glimpse of their favourite. The manly grief of the father; the muttering despondency of poor old "granny," who thinks she shall never see her darling more; the anxious yearning of the mother, who kneels to implore the protection of Heaven on her child; and the little ones who, not properly comprehending the event, cling apprehensively to their mother, are all sympathetically painted. By far the most interesting figure, however, is that of the poor love-lorn lassie, who stands retiringly behind the family. She feels she has lost more than they all—her only hope and joy in life. She turns her eyes away from what they gaze after so eagerly—she cannot bear the sight. The rainbow—which has just sprung in all its beauty and promise before yonder dark cloud, and with the good omen of which that poor family is cheered, and which will surround as with a halo the recollection of their dear Willie—she sees not. Her hopes seem shattered and dispersed like the petals of the rose she unconsciously strews on the ground. In truth, the exquisite beauty of her face, though scarcely consistent with the bare feet, is yet so lovely, so sweetly sad, so delicately modelled, and the play of reflected light upon it so tenderly felt, that such a face alone is quite sufficient to make the reputation of a painter.

The contributions of Mr. Horsley, A.R.A., are various and original. "Life and Still-Life" (8) represents a French *modiste* looking out of the picture with intense and bright-eyed vivacity, and all cheerfulness and contentment, though working *au sixième* at Paris. She has her bouquet of flowers by her side, fresh that morning from the Marché aux Fleurs, and is engaged constructing an elaborate cap, while her own frank face and black hair are set off by a simple white handkerchief tied with grisette coquetry. The

dumby stolidity of the pasteboard doll upon which she has placed the cap so as to try its effect affords the amusing "still-life" contrast to her animated face. "Youth and Ago" (180) is very suggestive. The contrast is carried even into the inanimate objects. Down a shady lane a poor old woman has tottered uncheered by the early summer sunshine which struggled through the overhanging trees and playfully chequered her path, intent only upon collecting firewood, and has stopped to pick up a withered branch close to the gnarled roots and rugged, wrinkled trunk of a large tree. A group of girls and children have overtaken the old dame, and several other girls are seen playfully approaching at the top of the acclivity. The smallest of the foremost group offers the poor lonely old woman a flower with natural child-like confidence, while an older boy shrinks and hides behind his sister's skirts, having been frightened, perhaps, by stories of witches and their kidnapping propensities. "Hide and Seek—Found" (333) is especially noteworthy for the humorous figure of the slim Elzabethian gallant, who appears anxious to shrink into the tree in his anxiety to hide behind it. His guitar would seem to intimate that he has come to serenade some fair inmate of the old red brick mansion in the distance as soon as darkness befriends him. An incautious tune up, or some inkling of suspicion, has, however, attracted his mistress forth, and her mischievous spaniel soon discovers the bashful lover to her and her laughing companion, by setting up a vigorous barking, despite the fiercest looks of intimidation the modest youth can put on. A certain primness still preserved in his screwel-up lips renders the expression very droll, and altogether he seems one of those weak and diluted specimens of the sterner sex whom mischievous girls delight in quizzing and teasing into mortal agony. "The Nun" (410) is full of pensive sweetness. There is one great merit in Mr. Horsley's manipulation—it never attracts, or rather distracts, the attention, and is always judiciously proportioned to the interest of what it is intended to express. He has also shown this year that, like Mr. Hook, he is as much at home in landscape as with the figure.

The last remark inverted will apply to Mr. Redgrave, R.A., seeing that in the early part of his career he painted landscapes alone. The unassuming merit of the picture, "The Well-known Footstep" (62), we need not point out. A poor woman sits under the humble porch of her cottage—and that it is her wont to do so is nicely suggested—in order to catch the first sight or sound of her soldier-husband's return, her loneliness only relieved by the prattling of her little daughter. But, hush! at last she hears the "well-known footprint," as is beautifully conveyed in her eager, listening attitude, and the emotion mantling over her face. The poor wounded soldier is seen approaching with his eyes raised anxiously to heaven. "The Moorland Child" (238) is quite a little gem; and there are besides some of Mr. Redgrave's pieces of refreshing greenery.

Mr. Frank Stone, A.R.A., has made an advance in his very charming "Bonjour, Messieurs" (355)—a cheery exclamation made by several coquettish French girls returning from market in a cart to two travellers on foot—who are not seen, however; but from their shadows in front you ascertain that one is in the act of gallantly taking

off his hat or *képi*, which even a churlish Englishman would scarcely fail to do at sight of such a bevy of beauties. Few also, we thin', would fail to keep pace with such attractive *compagnons de voyage*, although they would not fail with their merry *espèglerie* to test one's good temper. We fear it would be hopeless to prevail upon the dogged, jealous driver, who is evidently dumfounded at the roguish vivacity of the girls, to allow the burden of his cart to be increased, for the slow straining of the poor horse proves it to be overloaded already. The glee of the children, the Puck-like expression of the little girl behind the driver, and the ecstasy of delight of that young urchin kicking up his heels on the flyboard, contrasted with the scowl of the old woman, are pleasantly imagined. The painting is very dainty and finished, yet the whole has a greater air of real life than many of Mr. Stone's former productions. Poor "Margaret at the Spinning-Wheel" (190), but with her distaff lying forgotten on the ground, has a very tender and heartbroken air, but the tone of the colouring is somewhat sickly.

Mr. F. Pickersgill, A.R.A., gives us in No. 81 that interesting and poetical scene in "Twelfth Night" in which the innumendous and evasions of the disguised *Viola* would certainly discover, even though her feminine appearance did not, both her sex and her love to *Duke Orsino*, were he not so preoccupied with his own love for *Olivia*. In the picture he is made to start in momentary undefined doubt, and she half turns from his gaze, very naturally and modestly. The attitude and expressions of both are very successful. The colour, though rich, is more than usually quiet, and unites into a fine deep tone.

There is a very pleasing picture (No. 123) by Mr. Goodall, A.R.A., in which a French rustic is whispering in his Jenny's ear the lines—

Veux-tu la tendresse, me voilà, Jenny;  
Veux-tu la richesse, nenni, nenni."

The concealed pleasure with which she listens to her passionate lover is very prettily rendered. Mr. Goodall has drawn from the source whence he has already derived the materials for many picturesque pictures in his other contribution—"The Wedding Dance, Brittany" (388).

Mr. Frith, R.A., is engaged, we believe, upon a large picture—"Epsom on the Derby Day." We may expect, therefore, next year to be as much surprised and gratified as we were with his admirable "Mariate Sands." In the mean time, we have two single-figure studies with which—though of course merely the painter's relaxation—we confess to be disappointed. The conception of both is commonplace: they have little of Mr. Frith's dexterous handling and refinement of method, while the colouring is heavy and inharmonious. The dark tone of the first, "Kate Nickleby at Madame Mantalini's" (125), may be understood to represent appropriately a very dark indoor effect; but we cannot find a reason for this murky colouring in "A London Flower-girl" (152), in the open air, unless, indeed, Mr. Frith wished to represent our atmosphere with unnecessary conscientiousness.

Mr. Hook, A.R.A., has three works full of nature, and with all his cheerful sunniness and vigour. It seems as if he painted with some glistening luminous medium, that gives his works unapproachable purity and force of colour. To be sensible of this, you have only to stand in the middle of the room, to feel how those small pictures come forward from most of the comparatively flat, muddled canvases surrounding them. This is a great merit in the subjects he paints—sunny fields and sparkling sea-shores—in which, do all he can, he will still fall short of Nature's own intensity. His figures also, from his previous study, are far better than landscape-painters can generally supply; and his faces are natural, innocent, and weatherbeaten. He takes us this year to his old haunt in North Devon—Clovelly, with its sea-wall—in the "Widow's Son Going to Sea" (278). The poor woman is letting, with all the tearful reluctance and sad forebodings of a mother's heart, her eldest and only son go down to that treacherous sea which has made him fatherless and her a widow. The boy hides his grief from the men who are conveying his chest over the sea-wall down into the boat; and partly from the adventurous spirit of youth, and partly to lessen his mother's anguish, he endeavours to put on a care less air; but you see plainly enough it is only assumed, and you think also what will be the loneliness of that widowed heart when he is far away. As a painting, "A Signal on the Horizon" (160) is still better. A boatman or pilot of the same place, with his family about him, has just made out that the "union-jack" of the distant sail "is at the fore." The discovery plainly interests them all. Probably a piloting job up the Bristol Channel awaits him, for his boy stands beside with the tarpaulin coat as if ready to accompany "father" in his boat to the ship. The attitude of the man, with his bald patch, the crow's-feet in the corner of his eye as he looks through the old glass, his general rough sea-worn looks, and partly-bleached clothes, are admirably faithful. In the "Shipboy's Letter" (545) we are quite inland, and, as we learn from the fallen envelope, among the pleasant Surrey hills. The mother has just received a letter from her wicked runaway son, who persisted in the fancy most boys have at some particular age (especially if they have never felt sea-sickness) of going to sea, and has run with it to her husband who is at work in the fields. The fair-haired, honest, manly upturned face of the husband, anxiously listening to his wife as she so eagerly reads the letter, without a shadow of the old displeasure at his son's disobedience, is as charmingly natural and thoroughly English as the delightful refreshing landscape.

Mr. Frost, A.R.A., gives us a party of Naiads and Dryads of different complexions and temperaments displaying their bad taste (if we may be permitted, not being of the fair sex, to give an opinion upon such a subject) by mourning over the yellow blossoms which, according to Ovid, are all that remains of that supreme pop "Narcissus" (14). We think these female forms are scarcely so exquisite as those we have been in the habit of seeing from Mr. Frost's pencil; and the colouring is unusually cold and dry.

"The Field Conventicle" (391), by Mr. Poole, A.R.A., represents, through this artist's peculiar (to say the least) yellow atmospheric medium of the last few years, a party of Scotch Nonconformists worshipping in the fields when the harsh measures of Charles II. prevented their doing so under cover. Although in the picture the pastor is in a wrapt and enthusiastic attitude, the attention of the rest does not converge towards him, but, on the contrary, seems to diverge in every possible direction. They would not, of course, be placed in formal rows as if seated in pews; and we understand that they may be on the look-out apprehensively; but, with every allowance, the figures are too much scattered.

Before taking our *congé* of the Royal Academicians who have contributed to the figure department of the Exhibition we must mention that Mr. A. E. Chalon, R.A., has two fanciful pictures; that Mr. Patten, A.R.A., has some large classical nudities; and that Messrs. UWins, R.A., Jones, R.A., and A. Cooper, R.A., do not yet repose on their laurels.

**THE SHAM MIRACLE OF LA SALETTE.**—Another trial was concluded at Grenoble, last week, about the famous miracle of La Salette. Few can have forgotten the story of the appearance of the Virgin to two shepherd boys on the mountain, whom she warned that, unless the people behaved better, they would lose their corn, and have their potatoes blighted. The Bishop swallowed the story, and the water of the stream by which the Virgins sat became a very valuable marketable commodity. Two priests, shocked at the scandal brought on their Church, instituted an inquiry, the result of which was to satisfy their minds that a somewhat cracked lady of the name of La Merlière was the heroine of a pious fraud; and they published proofs which satisfied all, except some English Puseyites and his Holiness the Pope. The lady brought an action against the priests for defamation of character, and was defeated; and the present trial is an appeal to a higher tribunal, ending, as we learn by telegraph, in a verdict confirming the first. The Government would not allow the trial to be reported, which is to be regretted, as advantage will be taken of the circumstance to maintain this grosses of gross impostures.

**ADVENTURES OF A VETERAN.**—Amongst the guests of the Grand Duke Constantine at dinner at the Russian Embassy was General Orano, Governor of the Invalides, and a strange adventure which befel the General in the campaign in Russia, in 1812, was related to the Prince. The General's horse was killed by a cannon-ball, and he was thrown to the ground with such violence that he remained inanimate, and was supposed to be dead. He was placed on a second horse to be conveyed from the field to be interred; but, at the moment, that horse was also struck with a cannon-ball, and killed. In falling heavily to the ground the General made a movement which proved that he was still alive. He was accordingly placed in the care of a *cantiniere* and carried some distance, when the cart could advance no further; he was then carried in a litter to the bivouac of the Emperor Napoleon I., who, having been informed that he

was dead, had given orders for his interment. His Majesty (to whom he was related), learning that he was still alive, caused him to be placed in his own landau, the sole carriage which remained, and continued the route on foot. The Grand Duke Constantine manifested great interest in this narrative.

ITALIAN COLLECTION OF M. DU BOULAY.  
PALL-MALL EAST.

This collection was made by the proprietor during a residence of several years in Florence, and is well worthy of a visit during the present gravitation of public attention towards Italian art, if it were only to see the first object in the catalogue, which is the well-known "Maddalena Penitente" of Pampaloni, which was the last of his performances, it having been purchased from the widow of the sculptor by the present proprietor. It is a beautiful work of the Christian realist, not antique, school, and represents the penitent grasping the cross, the intention of the sculptor being to express the complex sentiments of remorse and faith, of grief and love; and we feel bound to say that, in our opinion, the artist has been eminently successful, not only in the expression, but also in the pose and modelling of the other parts of the frame. There is much tenderness in the expression, and total freedom from anything like the *tormento*, which is the characteristic of too much of the Christian sculpture as contrasted with the classic. Nor is the modelling generalised; a realist air pervades all the limbs and flesh parts. We feel that the artist has attempted no impossible graces, but has stuck to models under his eye, but those select ones, and the chiselling is beautiful; for Pampaloni, bred at Carrara, was not one of those sculptors who could work only in plaster.

Pampaloni having died so recently, there has been no time to embody his biography in fine-art dictionaries. We may therefore mention, for the information of those who admire this work, that Pampaloni was born in 1791, and was educated at the Florentine Academy of the Fine Arts, and studied anatomy under Francesco Piattoli, in Pisa. His first work, when a mere lad, was a small bust of Napoleon Bonaparte, which he carried on his own shoulders from Carrara to Florence. During many years he was not properly a sculptor, but a worker in alabaster for the export houses; but, at length, in 1819 he gained the first triennial prize for basso rilievo given by the Fine-Art Academy of Florence, and this gave him at once a *status*. His "Sleeping Boy," for a Polish nobleman who had recently lost a son, was so popular that he executed twenty-five commissions for *repliche*. His most colossal works were the statues of Arnolfo di Lupo and Brunellesco, now standing in the Piazza Santa Maria del Fiore, in Florence, which Thorwaldsen visited in the studio, and which called forth an expression of surprise that he had managed to execute such works in so narrow a space. Pampaloni's last work was this "Penitent Magdalene" now in London. The city of Genoa had bespoken and approved of his design for a monumental basso rilievo of Columbus, their great compatriot, "on his return from America, presenting himself, with a map, at the Court of Spain;" but on the eve of the execution of this interesting work Pampaloni died, in November, 1847.

There are thirteen pictures in this collection. The chief one, No. 8, is "The Vision of St. John at Patmos," by Carlo Dolce, from the Rinnuccini Gallery, and is certainly a high-class picture, with a certain *grandezza*, in which Carlo Dolce was often deficient. It is of life size, and the figure of John is full of an elevated wonder and religious amazement. The colouring is deep and rich, and the cold tones are managed with striking skill—not so inky and chaotic as is sometimes the case with Carlo Dolce.

A "St. Cecilia," by Guido Cagnacci, although a little affected in expression, is a vigorous and harmonious piece of colour, and in brilliant condition. We cannot say the same for the condition of No. 6, "The Angel Strengthening Christ during his Agony in the Garden," attributed to Razzi, but the head of the angel is beautiful, having all the suavity and perfect distinction of Razzi or Correggio.

The two works attributed to Lorenzo di Credi, Nos. 2 and 11, the former "The Virgin Adoring the Infant Jesus," and the latter "A Nativity," have the beautiful backgrounds and aerial perspectives of this master. Two rare names are also represented in this collection. Michael Angelo Anselmi, with whose works we were not previously acquainted, contributes a "Flight into Egypt;" and Onorio Marinari, the cousin and pupil of Carlo Dolce, has a "Holy Family" of fine expression.

## THE WAR IN CHINA.

## DESTRUCTION OF PIRATIONAL JUNKS.

We this week engrave two additional illustrations of this affair from Sketches by the Correspondent referred to in our last week's Journal. We add a more copious account from the *China Mail*:

On the 14th Feb., it was agreed to send the chartered steamer *Eaglet* and the *Hon. Company's steamer Auckland* to Toong-chung, where it was known that several heavily-armed mandarin junks were lying. The place is a naval station, and the junks, under command of an admiral, had been lying there for some time, their presence at that spot being well known to the Hong-Kong authorities for some time past. About two p.m. of Sunday the *Auckland* and *Eaglet* steamed straight for Toong-chung Bay. As the water was known to shoal in the bay, commencing from the western point of Chu-loo-cock Island, and running south and westerly to a projecting point in Lantau, the *Eaglet* was ordered to go ahead sounding, until she got into three fathoms, when she was to hoist number three pennant. Having felt her way in to the required sounding, she ran on until she was in about eight feet of water, which brought her within the range of five heavily-armed junks, when she anchored, and at once opened fire on them. In about five minutes the junks and five batteries surrounding the bay replied. After about a quarter of an hour's firing, H. T. Ellis, Master, in command of the *Eaglet* got his two boats out, hoping that the *Auckland's* boats would also be ready to shove off in support of him. Unfortunately the *Auckland* had got aground, and was not prepared to send her boats, and the fire of the junks on the two boats was very hot, the water being dashed in the men's faces by the grape and round shot; to which the boats, having no guns, could make no reply, that it was deemed best to return and wait for the assistance of the boats of the *Auckland*. After getting on board, the *Eaglet* resumed her fire, as did the *Auckland*, the latter vessel firing over the *Eaglet* at the forts and junks. The latter vessel was hit several times, but no lives were lost. After about three-quarters of an hour's firing the ammunition of the *Eaglet* gave out, and with only a few rounds in her magazine the anchor was hove up, and the boat backed out, still keeping her fire, to the *Auckland*. The cause of that steamer not keeping her fire was then ascertained—she was hard and fast aground. As, however, night was approaching no time was to be lost: the boats were got out and manned. A pinnace, two cutters, and the gig of the *Auckland*, and the gig and jolly-boat of the *Eaglet*, were taken in tow by the latter steamer, which again ran in towards the town. The boats were cast off and pulled towards the junks, which kept up a very hot fire, mortally wounding one man, and two severely. The fire was replied to by the boats until they were half-a-dozen lengths from the enemy: a cheer from them then sent all the Chinese out of their vessels, and not a soul remained to oppose the boats taking possession. The junks were found to be aground, and their starboard guns, pointing to the land, were manned by the boats' crews, and turned on the forts, the town, and the flying enemy. After a short time the boats re-manned, and pushed for the nearest fort to the west of the town. On approaching, it was found to be deserted; the guns, thirty in number, were spiked, and the houses and sheds in the inclosure set fire to. It was now so dark that it was thought imprudent to take the men against the other forts, which were situated at about a mile distant. They therefore embarked, and pulled for the junks, which were set on fire. Although this was done with as much precaution as possible, that the boats might have time to pull off before the magazines exploded, it unfortunately happened that the last fired had some ready communication with the magazine, and as Mr. Ellis and Lieut. De Belin, of the *Auckland*, were descending the side into their boats, after having seen the junk well on fire, the magazine exploded. The two officers were thrown over the boat some distance, and were picked up stunned and slightly bruised; the men in the boat also suffered, three of them having been more or less wounded. The boats and the *Eaglet* then ran out to the *Auckland*, and the two steamers lay together until the morning, when it was seen that the junks were burnt down to the water's edge. A boat came off early



THE "EAGLET'S" ATTACK ON CHINESE JUNKS AT TOONG-CHUNG.

in the morning with a peace-offering of two bullocks and some pigs, and a letter from the elders, begging the men-of-war to spare their town. As the Admiral had ordered that the steamers should be back in Hong-Kong the previous evening, it was thought best that the *Eaglet* should return at once to take in coal and ammunition, and send some assistance to get the *Auckland* off.

Having taken Mr. Caldwell on board, the *Eaglet* started for Hong-Kong. In the Cup-suy-moon a large boat, filled with men and heavily armed, was observed at anchor. Mr. Caldwell pronounced her to be a passage-boat, which it was unnecessary to meddle with. As the *Eaglet* passed down the harbour with the Chinese Admiral's flag flying at the fore, she was lustily cheered by the merchant vessels.

Having reported the state of affairs to the Admiral, he resolved to send the *Niger* to get the *Auckland* off, but with instructions to leave Toong-chung alone, as no danger was to be apprehended from that place after the destruction of the fleet. The *Niger* got under way about one o'clock, and, steaming through the Throat Gates, met the *Auckland* coming in; she then saw the boat under sail which the *Eaglet* had

passed that morning; it was hailed by the Chinese pilot to lower her sails and heave to. No reply being given, a few musket-shots were fired at it with as little effect. On this a gun was fired through the boat, which had the effect of bringing it to, when it was found that one man had been killed (cut in two by the shot) and three wounded. After the latter were examined by the surgeon of the *Niger* they were returned on board. The boat was found to be what we have already stated—a passenger-boat. From the *Calcutta* the two steamers were at once dispatched to pick up a portion of the pirate fleet, which it had been discovered were on the other side of Chung-yue, better known as Pirates' Island, the next island to Stonecutter's. The *Auckland* went round to the west and the *Niger* to the east of the island, and between them they hemmed in eight junks. The *Auckland* seems to have at once gone at them, and the crews of three junks took to land, where they were followed by the small-armed men, who killed and wounded several, and took a prisoner. The same dodge was tried on by the other boats with the *Niger* as was done with Commodore Armstrong, a Chinese coming on board dressed

up in great style to say that the junks were rebels. Mr. Caldwell, who was on board, was not Commodore Armstrong, and the Chinese commander was informed he was a prisoner as a pirate.

The following are the casualties:

Killed—Peter Aleman, O.S.

Severely wounded—W. Harrison, A.B.; J. Sullivan, O.S.

Slightly wounded—Lieut. D'Belin; D. Johnson, A.B.; H. Smith, A.B.; P. Sykes, O.S.

The above belong to the *Auckland*. In addition, Mr. H. T. Ellis, commanding *Eaglet*, was slightly wounded when blown from the junk.

The storehouse of Mr. Duddell, the Government contractor, has been burnt down, with the destruction of some 700 barrels of flour.

Last week we engraved the attack of the junks, and the burning of the Commodore's vessel. We now add the *Eaglet's* first gun; and the *Eaglet*, dressed in the Chinese flag, the Commodore's at the fore, with the union-jack over it, passing between the *Calcutta* and some merchantmen, who loudly cheered the victors.



RETURN OF THE "EAGLET" TO HONG-KONG, DRESSED IN THE CHINESE FLAG.

## THE INNS OF COURT AND CHANCERY.

(Concluded from page 441.)

And now it is time to advert briefly to the modern desuetude of the provisions formerly made for educating students, and to the arrangements recently made by the Inns of Court to improve the means of legal education.

The earlier history of the Inns of Court shows that the student was assisted by Readers in different branches of the law, who were provided by the Inn; and that he had the advantage of taking part in those "moots," or exercises, which assisted him in acquiring practical dexterity in argument, and accustomed him, so to speak, to the atmosphere of law. These "Readings" were anciently of great importance and dignity. It was long the custom for young men of family and fortune to attend them for the purpose of acquiring enough knowledge of law to qualify them for managing their estates and acting as magistrates. Every barrister who was promoted to be a

barrister made a bow, and I went away; and the next man said, "I hold the widow shall not—" and the barrister made a bow and he went off.

Of course under the system that lately prevailed, a man (as one of the witnesses remarks) might as we pass through a hollow tree as through an Inn of Court, as far as regarded the acquisition of legal knowledge and fitness; and the ordeal of Hall and Bar-table did not even prevent unworthy persons from proceeding to the degree of barrister-at-law. At Gray's Inn the Benchers are stated to have called some years since a man who was a country police inspector, and another aspirant who was found keeping a shop under a false name.

All that is at present required of a person who wishes to become a student of the law in England, with the view of being ultimately called to the Bar, is, that he become a member of one of the four Inns of Court; that he keep twelve terms by dining a certain number of times in hall, and that he attend during one year the Lectures of two of the Readers appointed by the Council of Legal Education, or, at his option, submit to a public examination, which is compulsory only upon those students who do not attend the lectures. These requirements present a striking contrast to the system of legal education pursued in the principal States of Europe, and even in Scotland and the United States of America; and they fall short of what may properly be demanded of societies empowered to confer upon selected individuals a peculiar position and consequent privileges.

It would be curious to contrast with our system the provisions of the Law Schools of France (for example), with a view to ensure the fitness of the candidate for the privileges conferred upon him, but into such a comparison we have not space to enter. Suffice it to say that the systems of legal education in other countries regard the question as affecting the character of the Bar as a learned profession, and the fitness of their graduates for the confidence of the community, no less than the student's individual capacity for success. The existence of a highly-educated, liberal-minded, independent, and enlightened Bar, is a safeguard of the community, and it is most important to the public that only persons duly qualified by general as well as professional acquirements should go forth with the mint-mark of the legal degree. So thought the Greeks of the Eastern Empire in the time of Constantine, when Berytus—the Beyrouth of our times—attracted students by its



MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH  
BY JOHN WATKINS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

fame as the metropolis of ancient law; and so think the jurists of France, whose system brings candidates for degrees in law to *L'Ecole de Droit* in Paris, which seems to be now much what Berytus was to the aspirant for Administrative or Legislative employment. But we do not need the wisdom of either the ancient Empire of the East or the modern Empire of the West to guide us to the conclusion that efficient tests should be established with a view to raise the character of the acquirements of the candidate for the Bar.

The Commissioners have directed their attention as well to the duty which the several societies owe to the public as to the duties which they owe to the student; and they state the various experiments that were tried by the different Inns of Court down to 1851, when the present system was established under authority of the Council of Legal Education. The Benchers who form that learned body have appointed a Reader on Common Law, a Reader on Conveyancing, a



CLEMENT'S INN.—(DESCRIBED AT PAGE 441.)

Bencher undertook to become Reader, in consideration of which service he had his chambers, and at Gray's Inn is recorded to have had liberal allowances of wine and venison. The Readers used to give great feasts, and spend enormous sums of money at their readings; but these entertainments seem to have been commuted for a fine or money payment after the time of the Merry Monarch; and the readings having ceased, the Bencher has continued to pay a large fine on his promotion, in lieu of reading, his right to chambers being retained. Glowing accounts are given of the Readers' entertainments in the good old times. The last occasion on which the sovereign was a guest was the entertainment given in the Inner Temple Hall by Sir Heneage Finch, Solicitor-General when Charles II. partook in the revels. At these entertainments it was the custom to serve a swan or a peacock whole, as the luxurious Romans did at the table of Hortensius; but now, although the Bench table may be occasionally furnished with the ambrosial champagne and the melting turtle, we look in vain for the profuse banquets and the inspiring music which once enlivened the forensic halls, and cannot but sigh when we think of the gay revels that were led by a Chancellor, and the entertainments that were given to a Prince. But to return to educational provisions.

It is only very recently that the readings have been revived to some extent by the lectures which the Inns of Court have instituted. The moots have long fallen into desuetude; the exercises have dwindled to the merest shadow of what they were; and even now an examination is compulsory only on those students who have not attended the lectures. As to the exercises the empty form of our student days is thus described by Mr. Whateley in his evidence:—

When I was a student I used to be marched up to the barristers' table with a paper in my hand, and I said, "I hold the widow —" the



"THE TEMPLE OF HYMEN," FROM THE NEW CLASSIC STORY OF "ATALANTA; OR, THE THREE GOLDEN APPLES," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Reader on Jurisprudence and Civil Law, a Reader on Equity, and a Reader on Constitutional Law and Legal History. Mr. Phillimore, Q.C., the Reader on this branch, thinks that the subjects embraced by his lectures are usually much neglected, and, by way of illustration, mentions that one of the gentlemen who was thought worthy to pass had never heard of the Spanish Armada; and that another, who was equally ignorant with regard to Lord Clarendon (we do not mean her Majesty's noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs), was selected for honourable notice on account of professional attainments.

The question appears to have been much considered by the Commissioners whether there should be a compulsory examination to test the extent to which the students profit by the educational provisions made. The eminent men who fill the office of Readers are unanimous in recommending that examination; and the Commissioners have arrived at the same conclusion. They also think that persons who are not graduates should be examined before admission to the Inns of Court with a view to test that general knowledge which is so essential to the practitioner in our courts of justice. They therefore propose that the Inns of Court should form a university, with a governing body, who should be empowered to regulate examinations and confer degrees; each society preserving its independence as regards its property and internal government.

A scheme for legal studies is under consideration at Oxford, where there is already a school of Law and Modern History; and for the study of the law on the banks of Cam provisions have been recently made by the sister university. As regards the study of the Roman Civil Law—that indestructible constituent of our composite legal fabric—the ancient universities had long before wisely made provision. Great lawyers have attributed their proficiency in the Common Law of England to their early study of the Roman Civil Law—texts of which (as Professor Maine well remarks) have been worked at all points into the foundation of our jurisprudence, just as Roman materials have been preserved in the fabric of our oldest buildings.

We therefore confidently look forward to the time when a due course of instruction in law will have to be followed by every candidate for the Bar, and when students will be encouraged to climb to this vantage ground of success.

W.M. SIDNEY GIBSON, Member of Lincoln's-inn.

#### HAYMARKET THEATRE.

MR. FRANCIS TALFOURD's new burlesque, or, as he is pleased to entitle it, a classical love story, originally suggested by Ovid, under the application of "Atalanta; or, the Three Golden Apples," is attracting large audiences at the Haymarket Theatre. We give an illustration of the last scene of this popular production, which is described as "The Court of Cupid; or, Home of the Heart's Soft Whispers," a brilliant and beautiful representation of the Temple of Hymen, most artistically painted by Mr. William Calcott. The burlesque itself is full of wit, whim, and puns, and appears likely to enjoy, with its own heroine *Atalanta*, a very long run. We understand Mr. Buckstone to be so well satisfied with his author that Mr. Talfoord has been specially retained to produce the next Easter offering at the Haymarket.

#### MR. WILLIAM RUSSELL.

THE historiographer to the nation—for who deserves the title so well as the writer who traced for the millions every step of the great war of our age?—commenced his lectures, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday night; Thursday and Saturday being set apart for the other two of the series. Any preliminary doubt of their perfect success was almost an injury to the man and an insult to the public; but the special and affectionate enthusiasm manifested for the lecturer by the brilliant circle of literary friends whom he counted among his audience was certainly a demonstration which, though it could not surprise those friends, who knew how well he deserved it, may have been unexpected by the public generally. The throng of men who have "made their mark" and who came to witness the success of William Russell, was almost unprecedented. The lecture, of unusual length, was listened to with intense attention; its points—graphic, comic, or satiric—were taken with electric appreciation; but the best sign was the attention we have mentioned, which was preserved, unflaggingly, for two hours and a half, and was as earnest at the close as at the commencement of the evening.

The subject of the war is a grand one, and might of its own strength carry through a lecturer of powers far inferior to those of Mr. Russell. But, on the other hand, he had already created for himself the most dangerous rivalry in the immortal letters from the Crimea, in which he gave the Story of the War.

What eye but sparkles, and what pulse but speeds,

As the broad page tells out our warriors' deeds,

was written while the contest was raging. And the letters that sped the pulses, and bade the eye sparkle, were supplied to the broad page by the hand of the man who, for the first time, addressed an audience on Monday. Those noble letters are fresh in the recollection of all who were present, and the very name of Gallipoli recalled all the sensations with which we used to address ourselves to the welcome, yet too often saddening, correspondence from the army. Necessarily, also, this lecture touched upon many of the points raised by the letters, and though the whole story has been entirely recast, and details most desirable, in the correspondence have been subordinated to the grand march of events; while technicalities and questions of dispute have been completely thrown aside; still the aroma of the Crimean Letters breathed through the Crimean Lecture. But, so far from doing the latter an injury, a benefit was conferred by the recollections. We were at once, at home with the lecturer, certified of his perfect knowledge of all that he had to tell, and of worlds of other things that he could tell if he pleased; and we listened to his fresh and glowing narrative with increased pleasure from the conviction that he was handing a subject of which he has entire mastery.

We have not the least intention of attempting a summary of the lectures. They will be heard by the public at large, and it would be unfair both to the lecturer and his audiences to pluck out the heart of his mysteries, when they are to be revealed by himself for the delight and instruction of thousands. The prices at which admission is at present obtained are high, and we conceive that the placing them so high was a very judicious step. The lectures (independently of what they will do for Mr. Russell's personal reputation and profit) will serve a great purpose. They will be the seals whence thousands of minds will take their final and ineffaceable impressions of the Crimean War. They will be the *lex non scripta* for the people. It is, therefore, most desirable that these addresses should, in the outset, pass before the tribunal of a first-class audience, not only that they may obtain whatever *prestige* is thereby to be gained, but that any possible crudeness may be softened, any accidentally omitted statement may be supplied, and, in short, that the accomplished lecturer may put them through that invaluable finishing process, known upon the stage, as a dress rehearsal. As such, we are inclined to consider the first series of Mr. Russell's lectures, and, therefore, we fully concur in the fixing the prices at their present high scale.

Mr. Russell commences his lecture with his voyage from Marseilles to Malta; thence takes his auditor to Gallipoli; and, accompanying the Allied Armies, to Varna. He visits Aladyn, Devna, and Monastir; and then crosses the Black Sea to Old Fort. The hardships of the earliest days; the misery and horrors of the cholera campaign; the terrible losses of the French in the expedition to the Dobruja; the splendid armament which descended upon the Crimea, not to return until the stronghold of Russia was in ashes; the sufferings before the first battle; and the first sight of the enemy, with the "Cain-like" sensation to which it gave rise, are well and vividly described in a narrative not unfrequently dashed with humour, or softened with pathos. At length the Allies come up to the foe.

See, where rank on rank,

Yon massy phalanx lours from Alma's bank.  
Then the dread rush—the fierce and deadly close;  
Death's ghastly harvest reaped by grappling foes;  
The Russians' frenzied rout; and Alma's name  
Henceforth emblazoned on our scrolls of fame.

But even with the glorious victory the lecturer does not pause. He concludes his address with a description of the terrors of the battlefield after the fight is done—torments, as he mentioned, rendered all the greater by the improvements in the deadly missiles of modern war. The shell, rocket, and conical bullet leave more hideous traces than the old "spheres of war," and the wonder as well as the compassion of the spectator of a fought field is excited at the view of the ghastly injuries man's frame can sustain, and yet retain the spirit of life.

With a picture of this kind, as near grimness as is suited to the mode of treatment and to the audience, Mr. Russell brings his lecture to an end somewhat as moonlight and slow music sometimes finish a tragic play. The audience required a few moments before they could sufficiently recover from the effect to give the artist his reward in a storm of plaudits.

William Howard Russell (whose portrait we have engraved upon the previous page) was born near Dublin, in the year 1821, and is descended from one of those English families, which, settling in Ireland whilst it was yet convulsed by the struggles of the old Celtic race against the yoke of their conquerors, became *Hibernis ipsi Hiberniores*. By his mother's side, however, he has "the privileges of Irishry," and inherits the Milesian blood of the Kellys of Kildare.

The branch of his family settled in Limerick became involved in the troubles of the years before the Union, and their removal to Dublin did not mend their circumstances. However, they were not altogether unknown in literature and the arts. One grand-uncle, James Russell, was a member of the Royal Academy, and enjoyed, in the days of George IV., some distinction as a portrait-painter—marred by one defect—he never finished any of his portraits. Another relative, John Russell, the present Archdeacon of Clogher, is a man of fine literary powers; and a work of his, called "Walpole's Remains," which has gone through very many editions, is distinguished by the hearty simplicity of its style.

William Howard Russell is the only survivor of the children of John Russell and Mary Kelly. His next brother, John Howard, died at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he had given promise of great capacity and ripe scholarship. Frederick died young, while studying at Wiesbaden, and the fourth son never reached boyhood.

The principal part of his education was received at the excellent school of the Rev. Edward J. Geoghegan, in Ilmure-street, Dublin; and he entered Trinity College under the tutorage of the Rev. Dr. Sadleir in 1838. But his studies were interrupted at the end of his third year by the death of his grandfather, who had hitherto supplied him with funds, and he was thrown on his own resources. Just at this time Mr. Robert Walter Russell, who was distantly related to his family, came over to Ireland to superintend the arrangements connected with the forthcoming elections for the *Times*, with which he had been long connected, and he proposed to Mr. Russell to describe the proceedings at the Longford election. The notices he wrote on that and similar occasions were made the subject of leaders in the great journal, and he received such encouragement from the managers as induced him to prepare himself for his new career, and to enter upon the varied duties of a member of the London press. Mr. Russell has continued on the staff of the *Times*, with one short interval, from his first connection with the press until the present time. He was entered of the Middle Temple in 1844, and was called to the Bar after the usual terms of roasting-mutton and port had been complied with and accomplished.

He is not a member of any circuit, but he has held briefs as Parliamentary counsel in election cases, and attended Westminster for some years with more assiduity than success. When the Guards sailed for Malta, Mr. Russell—who had earned some reputation for descriptive power on account of many articles in the *Times* relating to great public ceremonials, the monster meetings, Royal progresses, marine views, and subjects of greater gravity—consented to proceed to the East for the purpose of recording any matters of interest which might arise there; and did not return till the end of that great campaign in the Crimea, every event of which he witnessed and described. When he came home the University of Dublin conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He has since then visited Russia, and described the coronation of the Czar. At Moscow he received many marks of attention from the authorities, and was introduced to the Princes Gortschakoff, to Prince Menschikoff, General Osten Sacken, General Lüders, and all the Muscovite celebrities of the war; and subsequently he followed the track of their armies in the Crimea, by Perekop, revisited Simferopol, Bagtchserai, Balaklava, the old battle-fields, and Sebastopol; returning by Bereshev, Kherson, Nikolaiev, and Odessa; and thence journeying across Bessarabia and the Bukoorna to Lemberg, in Galicia. Mr. Russell married Mary, the second daughter of the late Peter Burrowes, of Dublin, and has a family of two boys and two girls.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Marquis of BREDALBANE informed the House of her Majesty's gracious reply to their Lordships' loyal address.

**POISONS AND LICENTIOUS PUBLISHING.**—Lord CAMPBELL called the attention of the Lord Chancellor to the necessity of further regulations for the sale of poisons. He also wished to mention the diffusion of another poison, far more fatal than strichine or prussic acid—he meant those cheap licentious publications with which the town was flooded. He thought it was the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to suppress this growing evil.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said that the legislative enactments already existing were quite sufficient to put these nullities down. With regard to the sale of poisons, the subject was receiving the attention of the Government.

The LORD CHANCELLOR laid on the table the Testametary and Divorce Bills, which were substantially the same as those proposed last Session.

In reply to Lord Campbell, who said that if the Testametary Bill were identical with that proposed last Session he should oppose it,

The LORD CHANCELLOR stated that the new Court of Probate would be entirely separated from the Court of Chancery and Chancery Judges.

The bills were then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time that day week.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, in reply to Sir John Pakington, explained the circumstances under which the convention relating to the Newfoundland fisheries had been concluded with France, and had become inoperative owing to the refusal of the colony to sanction it.

##### SAVINGS-BANKS.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on Savings-banks,

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in moving a resolution—"That it is expedient to amend the laws relating to savings-banks, and to provide for the establishment of savings-banks with the security of the Government"—stated the principal points of difference between the bill which he meant to found upon the resolution and the bill of last Session. He proposed, he said, by the present bill that the Government should assume the entire responsibility for the moneys of the depositors in the banks, and this obligation rendered it necessary that ample securities should be taken against fraud. He was ready to remove any unnecessary restrictions, but he trusted that the House would support him in guarding the public interests. If the local authorities, the trustees and managers of savings-banks, opposed these necessary securities, there would be only one course—namely, to abandon the bill, and to leave the system as it was. He intended likewise to introduce a clause into the bill prohibiting any private individual or company from establishing a bank under the title of a "savings-bank."

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY stated at some length his objections to what he considered the mischievous practice of allowing the Chancellor of the Exchequer to use the stock of the savings-banks for the purposes of the State in carrying on operations of finance. He maintained that the law gave the Chancellor of the Exchequer no right to touch one farthing of this money. He suggested a consolidation of the law, and that the subject should be submitted to a Select Committee.

Mr. H. HERBERT hoped the Government would not abandon that part of the proposed bill which provided securities against fraud.

Mr. ESTCOURT approved the general scheme of the proposed bill, except that part which removed the existing restriction upon the amount of deposits to £100.

Lord GODERICH joined with Sir H. Willoughby in urging the Chancellor of the Exchequer to refer the subject, respecting which he proposed to legislate upon a new principle, to a Select Committee, where the whole law might be considered and consolidated.

Mr. T. BARING did not think the managers of savings-banks would object to well-defined checks contained in the bill; but they would feel a repugnance to a discretionary power being lodged in the hands of the National Debt Commissioners.

Mr. SLANEY spoke in commendation of the proposed measure.

Mr. HENLEY thought that the regulations and conditions to which the banks were to be subjected should be laid upon the table and discussed. He thought, too, that the matter suggested by Sir H. Willoughby, dealing with savings-banks stock, was worthy of the consideration of the House.

Mr. CROSSLEY wished the bill to be referred to a Select Committee.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, replied to the objections, and the resolution was then agreed to.

##### TRANSPORTATION AND PENAL SERVITUDE.

Sir G. GREY, in moving the second reading of the Transportation and Penal Servitude Bill, explained its main provisions. It proposed, he said, to abolish the sentence of transportation, and to substitute that of penal servitude for a more extended period, so that convicts might be sent to any colony willing to receive, and which possessed means of employing them. He anticipated the objection that if some convicts sentenced to penal servitude were selected to be sent abroad, whilst others were retained at home, it would produce uncertainty in the nature of the punishment.

ment, observing that uncertainty had entered quite as much into the former system of transportation. The bill would not alter the power of granting tickets of leave, as a general rule.

Mr. BENTINCK believed that convict labour, which was now wasted, might, by means of penal settlements near home, be so applied as to pay the expenses of the convicts, with great advantage to them as well as to the country, by their employment upon harbours of refuge and other public works. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. ROEBUCK observed that the great cause of crime in this country was the difficulty of finding employment, which tainted labour could never find, so that when a man ceased to be a convict he was driven back to crime. There was, in his opinion, but one remedy,—that of transporting all who were sentenced to transportation for life to some now uninhabited spot, after qualifying the convict by previous probation to become a colonist.

Sir J. PARKINGTON observed that the subject was full of difficulties, but the measure of the Government, which, as far as possible, met conflicting views, had his approbation; his only objection to it was the element of uncertainty it imported into the sentence.

Mr. COLLIER insisted that the bill did not preclude the adoption of the plan proposed by Mr. Bentinck. The uncertainty complained of was only as to place, not time; and there must be a power of selection, which would be best left in the hands of the Government.

Mr. DRUMMOND contended that transportation had been mismanaged—that the only way of dealing with our criminals was to carry out a system of transportation to a greater extent than heretofore, and there could be difficulty in finding places to send them to.

Mr. BYNG thought the grant of tickets of leave, though unpopular, if used with discretion and forbearance, should not be discontinued. He supported the second reading of the bill.

Mr. NEWDEGATE likewise supported the bill, which, he hoped, would be a step to a renewal of transportation.

The second reading of the bill was supported by Mr. Ewart and Mr. Liddell.

Mr. HENLEY condemned the legislation of the last few years upon this subject, and observed that the House was now asked to reverse what it had done—changing, however, the well-understood term of transportation to that of penal servitude.

Mr. HAINES, after defending the Government from some remarks made by Mr. Henley, observed, in reply to Mr. Drummond, that, in the opinion of a Committee of that House, however great the advantages of transportation, it was difficult, if not impossible, to point out any place to which convicts could be sent.

Mr. WHITESIDE believed that the people of this country would never be satisfied with a law which permitted the Judge to pronounce one sentence and the Government to substitute another and a severer punishment.

Mr. KEATING and Mr. LACKE supported the bill, though with certain qualifications.

Lord STANLEY said the question was not, whether transportation was desirable or not, but whether it was possible, and his opinion was that any attempt to found a new penal settlement in any part of the globe would end in disappointment. With reference to the corrigible class of criminals, he thought the ticket-of-leave system had in reality never had a fair trial; the theory was one thing, but the practice had been another.

Mr. HOPE expressed a general approbation of the bill, which enunciated, he said, one great truth, that a convicted criminal forfeited his time and his labour to the country, which might turn it to use either at home or abroad.

Mr. MARSH suggested that a convict settlement might be established in the northern part of Australia.

The bill was then read a second time.

##### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. ADDERLEY moved the second reading of the Industrial Schools Bill, which he said was verbatim the same as had been recommitted *pro forma* in the last Parliament. He stated briefly the object of the bill, which was a supplement or complement to the Reformatory Acts. He anticipated and replied to an objection that it was a proselytising measure.

Mr. BOWYER opposed the bill on two grounds—first, that it introduced principles new to the judicature of the country, and interfered with the parental authority of the poor; secondly, that the effect, though not the intention, of the measure was to proselytise, since Roman Catholic children would be sent to Protestant schools.

Lord R. CECIL defended the bill.

Mr. PALK, not dissenting from the principle of the bill, protested against the levying a compulsory rate upon the agricultural parishes for the purposes of the bill.

Mr. BARROW opposed the bill, on the ground that it sanctioned an interference with parental authority which ought not to be tolerated, and because the provisions of the bill went beyond the necessity of the case.

Sir G. GREY said the bill required careful consideration in Committee; but he hoped there would be no objection to reading it a second time.

The bill was strongly opposed by Mr. BRADY and Mr. P. O'BRIEN.

Mr. STANHOPE heartily approved the principle of the bill, though he did not pledge himself to all the details.

After a few words from Mr. RIDLEY,

## THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

## LIST OF PLACES REPRESENTED, AND THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from page 452.)

**LICHFIELD.**—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1305. Its constituency formerly consisted of the magistrates, freeholders, burgage tenants, and scot and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 6199 in 1802, had risen at the last Census to 6573; but its registered electors showed a small decrease from 801 to 836. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Sutherland and the Earl of Lichfield. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Lords Granville and Wrottesley. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir E. D. Scott, Sir G. Anson (late Governor of Chelsea Hospital), Earl Granville (as Lord Leverton), Mr. E. L. Mostyn (now Lord Mostyn), Viscount Anson (now Earl of Lichfield), Lord Waterpark, and by its present members.

**1. LORD ALFRED PAGE.** younger son of the late Marquis of Anglesey. Is Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal to her Majesty, and has sat for the city since 1837 in the Liberal interest. He votes for secular education, the Maynooth grant, extended franchise, and the ballot. He voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

**2. LORD SANDON.** eldest son of the Earl of Harrowby. Was first returned on Lord Waterpark's retirement in May, 1836. Is a Liberal Conservative, but is ready, however, to give Lord Palmerston a general support. Is more particularly interested in questions affecting the social benefit of the working classes. He supported Ministers on the China question, and voted for the Maynooth grant.

**LINCOLN.**—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders within the old city limits, and some adjoining districts. Its population, which was 11,892 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 17,536; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1043 to 1363. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Sibthorpe family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir E. Lytton-Bulwer (in his Radical days), Mr. W. R. Collett, Mr. C. Seely, Mr. T. B. Hobhouse, the late Col. Sibthorpe (who sat for it in the "high Tory" interest for nearly thirty years), and by its present members.

**1. MR. GEORGE F. HENEAGE.** a Liberal, who formerly sat for Great Grimsby. He has represented Lincolnshire since 1832, having sat for it before in the first Reformed Parliament. Is in favour of national religious education, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Supported Ministers on Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

**2. MR. GERVASE T. W. SIBTHORP.** eldest son of the late Colonel Sibthorpe, on whose death he was elected in Jan., 1856. Is a Conservative, but of more moderate views than those of his father, as he declares himself an advocate of sound and rational reform. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant, and voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

**LINCOLNSHIRE.**—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more—one for each division. Its population, which was 317,465 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 407,222; and its registered electors showed an increase from 17,450 to 20,231. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Yarborough, Lord Avondale, and Earl Brownlow. Since the Reform Act the Northern Division (or parts of Lindsey) has been represented by Lord Worsley (now Earl of Yarborough), Mr. T. G. Corbett, the late Sir W. Ingleby, Mr. R. A. Christopher (afterwards Hamilton-Nisbet), and its present members.

**1. MR. JAMES BANKS STANHOPE.** grandson of the first Earl Stanhope, who has sat for the division since 1832. Is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Supported Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

**2. SIR MONTAGUE W. CHOLMELEY.** Bart., a gentleman of large landed property in the county, who sat for this division in the Parliament of 1847. Is a Liberal, but in favour of "upholding the Protestant institutions of the country," and re-enters Parliament as the supporter of Lord Palmerston.

Since the Reform Act the Southern Division (or parts of Kesteven and Holland) has been represented by Sir G. J. Heathcote (now Lord Avondale), Mr. H. Handley, Mr. Christopher Turnor, Lord Burghley (now M.P. for North Northamptonshire), and by the present members.

**1. THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN TROLLOPE.** Bart. Was Chief Commissioner of the Poor-law Board under Lord Derby; and though a Conservative, and opposed to Free-trade and the Maynooth grant, will offer no forcible opposition to Lord Palmerston. Voted for Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

**2. MR. ANTHONY WILLSON** (whose name originally was Peacock), a Conservative, and a member of the Church of England, but in favour of religious liberty and reduction of taxation. Would have voted for Mr. Cobden's motion had he been in Parliament.

**LISKEARD.**—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, but was deprived of one member by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Mayor and burgesses only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders, extending the limits of the borough to the entire parish. Its population, which was 1042 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 6204; and its registered electors showed an increase from 218 to 343. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of the two lately-disfranchised boroughs of Fowey and Looe. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the historian Gibbon, the Right Hon. W. Huskisson, and the Right Hon. C. P. Yorke. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late lamented Mr. Charles Buller, Mr. Justice Crowder, and by its present member.

**MR. RALPH W. GREY.** a Liberal; he is in favour of the Maynooth grant; has been Private Secretary to the late Lord Sydenham, Lord J. Russell, and Viscount Palmerston, as well as to the Poor-law Board. Formerly sat for Tynemouth; he was returned for Liskeard in 1854 on the elevation of Mr. R. B. Crowder to the Bench. Supported Ministers on the China question.

**LIVERPOOL.**—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, but omitted to do so for a long interval afterwards, down to the sixteenth century. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen, who are only gradually becoming extinct by death, and to whom the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 165,175 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 376,063; and its registered electors showed an increase from 11,283 to 17,433. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Mr. Wm. Roscoe, the Right Hon. George Canning, and the Right Hon. W. Huskisson. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. W. Ewart, Lord Sandon (now Earl of Harrowby), Mr. (now Judge) Cresswell, Sir Howard Douglas, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Sir Thos. Birch, Mr. W. F. Mackenzie, Mr. C. Turner, the Hon. H. T. Liddell (now Lord Ravensworth), and by its present members.

**1. MR. JOSEPH CHRISTOPHER EWART.** a merchant at Liverpool, and brother of Mr. W. Ewart, member for Dumfries. Is in favour of national secular education, extended suffrage, and Maynooth grant. Was first returned in 1855, on Mr. Liddell's accession to the Peersage, having unsuccessfully contested the borough in 1852. Voted with Ministers on the China debate.

**2. MR. THOMAS BERRY HORSFALL.** a merchant at Liverpool, of which he has been Mayor; elected first President of Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. Is a Conservative, but opposed to a return to agricultural protection, the Maynooth grant, and the Income-tax; in favour of moderate legal, Parliamentary, and State reform, but opposed to Mr. Locke King's motion. Voted with Ministers on the China question. Formerly sat for Derby; and was elected for Liverpool in 1853, on the election of Messrs. Turner and Mackenzie being voided.

**LONDON (CITY OF).** first returned four members to Parliament in 1265. Its constituency formerly consisted of the free Liverpymen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the City and its liberties as well. Its population, which was 122,799 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 127,869; and its registered electors showed an increase from 18,584 to 20,728. Among its more noted members may be mentioned William Beckford and Sir W. Curtis. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir M. Wood, Mr. George Grote (the historian of Greece), Alderman Wathman, Sir John Key, Mr. G. Lyall, Mr. Pattison, Mr. W. Crawford, Mr. John Masterman, and by its present members.

**1. SIR JAMES DUKE.** an Alderman of London, and formerly in the civil department of the Navy; afterwards became a merchant in the City; has been Sheriff of London and Lord Mayor; formerly sat for Boston. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China. Is a Liberal, but opposed to the Maynooth grant.

**2. BARON LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD.** a son of the late Baron N. M. de Rothschild; is a partner in the firm of Rothschild and Co., public loan-contractors and money-brokers, and a Baron of the Austrian Empire. Is a Liberal; in favour of extended franchise, repeal of religious disabilities, and of direct taxation; has sat for London since 1847, but he cannot take his oaths and his seat, owing to the form of expression used in the customary oath, which was in no way intended to exclude Jews from Parliament.

**3. LORD JOHN RUSSELL.** The following description is given of his Lordship in "Hardwicke's Shilling House of Commons," which we extract entire:—"Russell, Right Hon. Lord John. (Liberal.) Son of sixth and brother of seventh Duke of Bedford; b. 1792; m. first, 1835, Adelaida, daughter of T. Lister, Esq. (widow of second Lord Ribblesdale); second, 1841, Frances Anna Maria, daughter of second Earl of Minto. Educated at Sunbury, Westminster, and Edinburgh University. Was Paymaster of the Forces, 1830-34; Home Secretary of State, 1835-39; Colonial Secretary, 1839-41; First Lord of the Treasury, 1846-52; Foreign Secretary of State, Dec., 1852, Feb., 1853; held a seat in the Cabinet without office from Feb., 1853, to June, 1854; President of Council, June, 1854, to Jan., 1855; Colonial Secretary again, April to July, 1855; in favour of reform, and removal of religious disabilities; opposed to the ballot. Sat for Tavistock, 1813-17 and 1818-19; for Huntingdonshire, 1820-21; for

Bandon Bridge, 1826-1830; for Devon, 1831-32; for South Devon, 1832-35; but he lost his seat on taking office in April, 1835; represented Stroud from May, 1835, to 1841; has sat for the City since 1841." His public career is too well known to our readers to need repeating here. Voted in the majority which affirmed Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

**4. MR. ROBERT WIGRAM CRAWFORD.** son of the late member for the City, and an East India merchant. Once sat for a few weeks for Harwich. Is returned as a Liberal; in favour of the ballot, extended suffrage, and admission of Jews; opposed to Church-rates. Would have voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China had he been in Parliament.

**LUDLOW.**—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1473. Its constituency formerly consisted of the resident common burgesses, together with their sons and sons-in-law, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 5233 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 5376; and its registered electors showed an increase from 259 to 450. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Bishop's Castle, Church Stretton, and Cleobury Mortimer. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Powis. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Mr. R. Payne Knight, of classical celebrity. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. E. Romilly, Viscount Clive (afterwards Earl of Powis), Mr. E. L. Charlton, Col. Salwey, Mr. Alcock (now M.P. for East Surrey), Mr. J. Ackers, Mr. H. B. Clive, Lord W. Powlett, and by its present members.

**1. LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. PERCY E. HERNERT.** brother of the Earl of Powis, Lieut.-Colonel unattached, and an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Forces in the East; was wounded at the battle of the Alma; formerly Lieut.-Col. 43rd Foot. Is a Conservative, opposed to the Maynooth grant, and to Mr. Locke King's motion. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question. Elected for the borough in 1854, in the place of his cousin, Mr. R. Clive, returned for South Salop.

**2. MR. HERIBALD BOTFIELD.** a Fellow of the Linnean, Antiquarian, and other learned societies, and has been High Sheriff of Northamptonshire. When formerly in Parliament he supported the Free-trade measures of Sir R. Peel; but is now returned as a Conservative unpledged.

**LYME REGIS.**—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295; but was deprived of one member by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the capital burgesses and freemen alone, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the parish and the adjoining village of Charmouth. Its population, which was 3215 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 3516; and its registered electors showed an increase from 212 to 309. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Axminster. The chief local influence was formerly in the hands of the Fane family, who generally returned to Parliament two of their own name. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Thos. Hussey, Sir Thos. N. Abdy, and by its present member,

**COL. WILLIAM PINNEY.** a Liberal. Is Deputy Lieutenant for Somerset, and Colonel of Somerset Militia. Votes in favour of Free-trade, Maynooth grant, and the ballot. Voted with Ministers on the China question. Represented the borough previously to his election for East Somerset, in 1847. Since that time he has sat for Lyme Regis.

**LYMINGTON.**—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders, including in the Parliamentary borough the adjoining parish of Boldre. Its population, which was 5472 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 5282; though its registered electors showed an increase from 219 to 338. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of the two lately-disfranchised boroughs of Fowey and Looe. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the historian Gibbon, the Right Hon. W. Huskisson, and the Right Hon. C. P. Yorke. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir R. Peel, and voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

**1. SIR JOHN RIVETT CARNAC.** eldest son of Sir J. R. Carnac, formerly Governor of Bombay, and formerly a Lieut. in the 21st Fusiliers. Has represented Lymington in the Conservative interest since 1852. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant, and voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

**2. MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER MACKINNON, jun.** eldest son of the member for Ryde. Is a Liberal, and a staunch supporter of the present Ministry. Was elected for Ryde in 1852, but unseated on petition.

**LYNN REGIS.**—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 13,270 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 19,355; and its registered electors showed an increase from 836 to 1176. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Portland and the Earl of Orford. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the celebrated names of Sir Robert Walpole and Horace Walpole. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir Stratford Canning (now Lord Stratford de Boscq), the late Lord George Bentinck, the late Lord Jocelyn, and its present members,

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**2. MR. WILLIAM ASPINALL TURNER.** a merchant and manufacturer in Manchester. Returned as a new member to advocate similar opinions to those of his colleague.

**MARLBOROUGH.**—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832 (when it was enfranchised by the Reform Act), if we except a single occasion, when it sent members to the Long Parliament. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders of Manchester Proper, Hulme, Newton, and one or two other suburban districts. Its population, which was 270,363 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 316,212; and its registered electors showed an increase from 6726 to 13,921. The chief local influence is in the hands of the merchants and large manufacturers. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Mark Phillips, the late Right Hon. C. Ponlett Thomson (afterwards Lord Sydenham), Mr. R. H. Greg, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, and Mr. John Bright (who have recently failed in securing their re-election), and by its present members.

**1. SIR JOHN POTTER.** son of the late Sir Thomas Potter, and has been Mayor of the city of Manchester. He is a Liberal, and is now for the first time returned as the opponent of the "Peace party," represented by Messrs. Bright, Milner Gibson, and Cobden.

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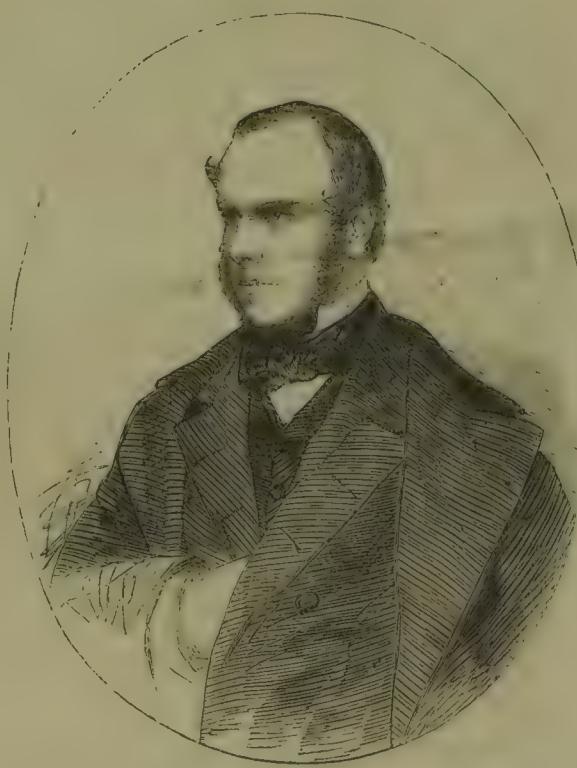
## THE NEW PARLIAMENT.



THE HON. RALPH DUTTON, M.P. FOR SOUTH HANTS.—FROM A  
PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.



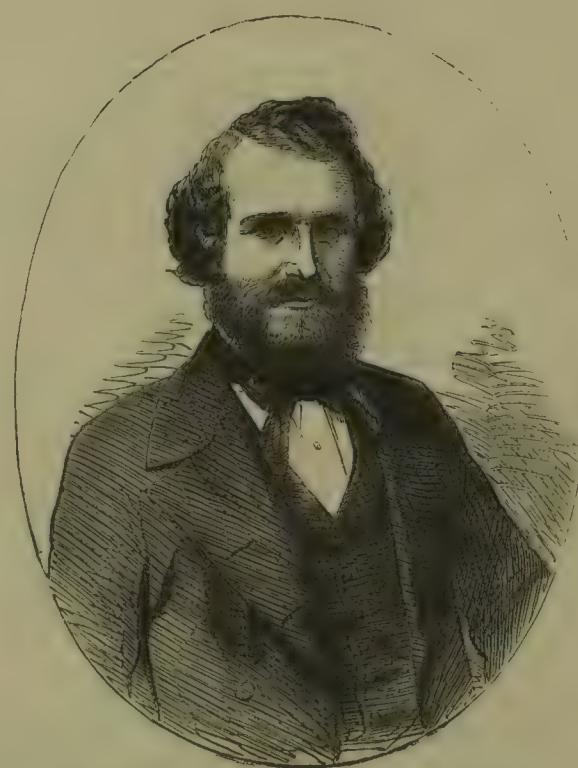
SIR ARTHUR HALLAM ELTON, M.P. FOR BATH.—FROM A  
PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.



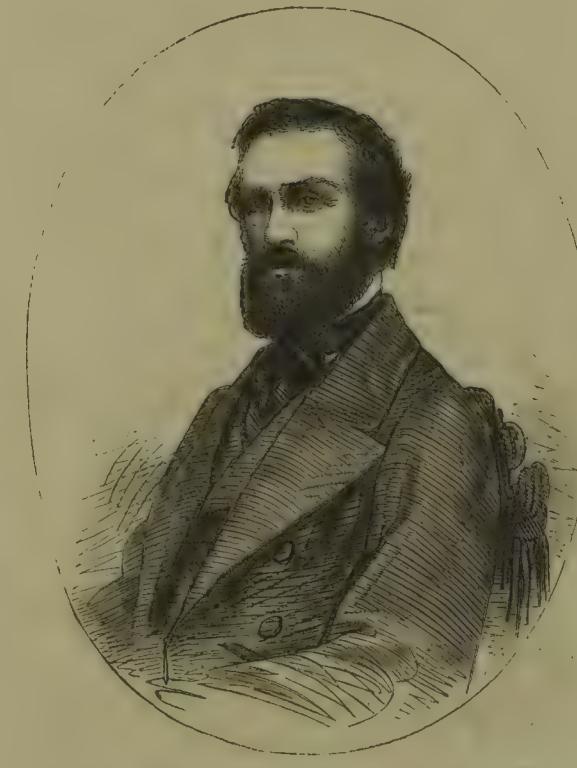
MR. DONALD NICOLL, M.P. FOR FROME.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY  
JOHN WATKINS.



VISCOUNT INGESTRE, M.P. FOR STAFFORD.—FROM A  
PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



MR. WILLIAM ROUPELL, M.P. FOR LAMBETH.—FROM A  
PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



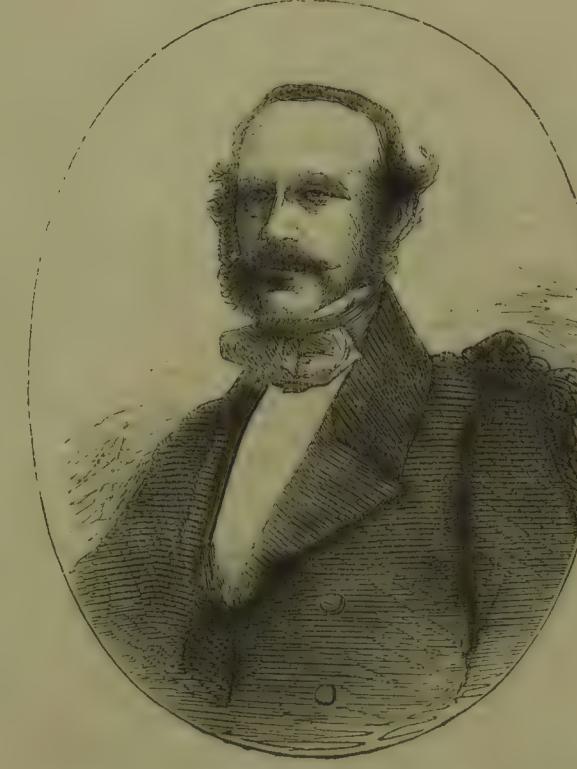
MR. WILLIAM CONINGHAM, M.P. FOR BRIGHTON.—FROM A  
PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD HORSMAN, M.P. FOR STROUD.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



SIR BROOK WILLIAM BRIDGES, M.P. FOR EAST KENT.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MARK FREDERICK SMITH, M.P. FOR  
CHATHAM.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

## THE NEW PARLIAMENT.



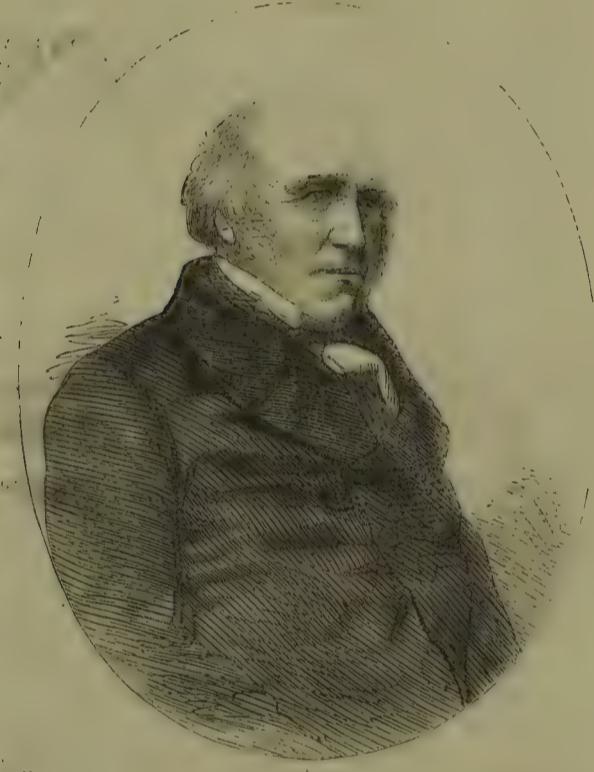
MR. ACTON SMEE AYRTON, M.P. FOR THE TOWER HAMLETS.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



MR. ALEXANDER BERESFORD-HOPE, M.P. FOR MAIDSTONE.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



MR. ROBERT HANBURY, M.P. FOR MIDDLESEX.—FROM A  
PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



MR. ARTHUR MILLS, M.P. FOR TAUNTON.—FROM A  
PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



MR. WILLIAM COX, M.P. FOR FINSBURY.—FROM A  
PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



MR. JOHN LOCKE, M.P. FOR SOUTHWARK.—FROM A  
PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.



MR. EDWARD ACKROYD, M.P. FOR HUDDERSFIELD.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



LORD HENNIKER, M.P. FOR EAST SUFFOLK.—FROM A  
PHOTOGRAPH BY SARONY.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM CODRINGTON, K.C.B., M.P. FOR  
GREENWICH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

MR. SAMUEL WARREN, Q.C., a son of the Rev. Dr. Warren, of Ardwick, near Manchester. Was educated at Edinburgh. Is a barrister of the Northern Circuit, and a bener of the Inner Temple. Is well known as the author of "Now and Then," "Ten Thousand a Year," "The Lily and the Bee," and some works in law literature. Is a Conservative. In favour of Protestant religious education, criminal reform, and elevation of the working-classes; opposed to the admission of Jews and to the Maynooth grant; desires such an adjustment of the Church-rate question as will not impair the union between Church and State. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China debate. Was first elected in 1856, in the place of Mr. Walpole, who succeeded to the late Mr. Goulburn's seat for Cambridge University.

MONMOUTH.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1836. Its constituency formerly consisted of the resident burgesses of Monmouth, Newport, and Usk, paying scot and lot, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 11,163 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 27,031; and its registered electors showed an increase from 890 to 1676. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Beaufort and the Morgans of Tredegar. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir Benjamin Hall, Mr. R. J. Blewitt, and its present member.

MR. CRAWSHAY BAILEY, a younger brother of Sir J. Bailey, Bart. M.P., and an ironmaster in Glamorganshire. Has been High Sheriff of both Monmouth and Brecon. Is a Conservative, but in favour of secular education; has sat for the borough since 1852. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1836. Its population, which was 98,130 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 157,418; and its registered electors showed an increase from 3738 to 4973. The chief local influence is in the hands of the ducal house of Beaufort. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. W. A. Williams, the late Lord Granville Somerset, and its present members.

1. CAPTAIN EDWARD ARTHUR SOMERSET, a grandson of the late Duke of Beaufort. He has sat in the Tory interest for Monmouthshire since 1852. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant, and voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. MR. CHARLES OCTAVIUS S. MORGAN, a brother of Sir C. Morgan, Bart. Is a Deputy Lieutenant for the county, which he has represented since 1840; is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Opposed Lord Palmerston on the China question.

MONTGOMERY.—This district of boroughs (comprising Montgomery, Welshpool, Machynlleth, Llanddilos, Newtown, and Llanfair-llan) first returned one member to Parliament in 1836. Its constituency originally consisted of the burgesses of the above towns, but the rights of all except Montgomery had been in abeyance since 1728. The Reform Act added the £10 householders of all the six towns. Their population, which was 18,680 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 17,942, though their registered electors showed an increase from 723 to 1003. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Powys. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Edwards, the Hon. Colonel H. Cholmondeley (now Lord Delamere), who was chosen in 1841, and again in 1847, but unseated on petition, and by its present member,

Mr. DAVID PUGH, a Deputy Lieutenant for Montgomeryshire, of which he has been a High Sheriff. Was formerly a Major in the Montgomery Yeomanry and Recorder of Welshpool. Is a Liberal Conservative, opposed to agricultural protection and the Maynooth grant. Was returned for Montgomery in 1832, but unseated on petition; re-elected in 1847. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—This county first returned one member to Parliament in 1836. Its population, which was 66,485 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 67,447; and its registered electors showed an increase from 2723 to 2986. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Powys and Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, who sat for upwards of fifty years in the Tory interest, and on one occasion was proposed for the Speakership. Its present member is

Mr. HERBERT WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, brother of Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart.; Major 2nd West India Regiment, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Montgomery. Is a Conservative, and opposed to Maynooth grant and removal of Jewish disabilities. Was first elected for the county October, 1850, on the death of his uncle the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, who had sat for it since 1797. Supported the resolutions of Mr. Cobden.

MORPETH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832, but was reduced to a single representative by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen and bailiffs only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the town and some adjoining parishes. Its population, which was 6678 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 10,012, and its registered electors showed an increase from 321 to 415. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Stokesley. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Harewood and the Peirse family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Captain J. G. Boss, and by its present member,

Mr. WILLIAM B. WRIGHTSON, a retired barrister-at-law, and a magistrate for the North Riding of Yorkshire. In favour of Free-trade. Is a Liberal, and has represented Hull and East Retford. Has sat for Northallerton since 1835. Voted with Government on the China question.

NORTHAMPTON.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 26,557 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 26,557; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 2197 to 2263. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Northampton, and the Bouverie family. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the great Lord Rodney, the Right Hon. S. Perceval, and the late Marquis of Northampton (who many years sat as Lord Compton). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Messrs. Charles Ross, and Raikes Currie, and by its present members,

1. THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT VERNON SMITH, Deputy Lieutenant for Northamptonshire, and President of the Board of Control; has been a Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of the Board of Control, Under Secretary for the Colonies, and Secretary at War. Is a Liberal, in favour of the Maynooth grant and removal of Jewish disabilities. Represented Tralee in 1829-31, and has sat for Northampton since that time. Voted with his colleagues against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. CHARLES GILLIN, the son of a tradesman in Bristol, who has till lately been a bookseller and publisher in the City. Is a director of several City companies, and is returned for the first time, as an earnest and thoroughgoing Liberal, independent of all parties.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more—dividing the county. Its population, which was 87,623 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 96,803; and its registered electors showed an increase from 3363 to 3900. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Bateman, and the Earl of Cardigan. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Earl Fitzwilliam and the first Lord Bateman. Since the Reform Act the Northern Division has been represented by Lord Milton (now Earl Fitzwilliam); his eldest son, the late Lord Milton; Mr. T. P. Maunsell, Lord Brudenell (now Earl of Cardigan), and by its present members,

1. MR. AUGUSTUS STAFFORD, grandson of the late Baroness Barham, and a magistrate for Northamptonshire. He assumed the name of Stafford, in lieu of that of O'Brien, by Royal license. Was Secretary to the Admiralty under Lord Derby in 1852. Has sat for the county, in the Conservative interest, since 1841. He voted, in 1857, against the Maynooth grant, and for Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

2. LORD BURGHILL, the eldest son of the Marquis of Exeter. Sat in the last two Parliaments for South Lincolnshire. A staunch Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant, and also to the abolition of Jewish disabilities. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

During the same period the Southern Division has been represented by the late Earl Spencer (as Viscount Althorp), Mr. W. R. Cartwright, Sir Charles Knightley, Mr. Howard Vyse, and by its present members,

1. MR. RAINALD KNIGHTLEY, the eldest son of Sir C. Knightley, Bart., and a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Northamptonshire, which his father represented for nearly twenty years before him. Is a Conservative; opposed to extension of suffrage, to removal of religious disabilities, and to the Maynooth grant. Was first elected in 1852. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. LORD ALTHORP, eldest son of Earl Spencer, and nephew of the late Earl, who, as Lord Althorp, took a leading part in the Reform Act of 1832. Now first returned, as a thorough and independent Liberal, disposed to support Lord Palmerston.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1298, to which the Reform Act added two more representatives, dividing the county. Its population, which was 222,912 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 303,507; and its registered electors showed an increase from 7514 to 8580. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl Grey, the Earl of Tankerville, and the Duke of Northumberland. Since the Reform Act the Northern Division has been represented by the present Earl Grey (as Viscount Howick), Mr. A. J. B. Cresswell, the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. (now M.P. for Morpeth), and by its present members,

1. LORD OSSULSTON, eldest son of the Earl of Tankerville. Is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Northumberland. Is opposed to Maynooth grant. Has sat for the county since 1832. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. LORD LOVAIN, eldest son of the Earl of Beverley. Is Major in the Northumberland Militia, and was formerly Captain in the Grenadier Guards. Was M.P. for Beeralston before that borough was disfranchised, and has sat for the county since 1852. Is a Conservative, and supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

During the same period the Southern Division has been represented by Mr. T. W. Beaumont, Mr. C. Blackett, Mr. S. C. Ogle, and by its present members,

1. HON. HENRY G. LIDDELL, the eldest son of Lord Ravensworth. Is a magistrate for Durham, and Deputy Lieutenant for Northumberland. Is a Liberal Conservative, and in favour of Free-trade.

2. MR. WENTWORTH B. BEAUMONT, son of the late T. W. Beaumont, Esq., M.P. Is a Deputy Lieutenant for the county, which his father represented for fifteen years. Is a Liberal, and in favour of further reform and of the Maynooth grant. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

NORTHCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1836. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 8192 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 87,784, and its registered electors showed an increase from 973 to 1030. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Sutherland, but was much weakened by the Reform Act. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Messrs. W. H. Miller, E. Peel, De Horsey, Harris, J. C. Colquhoun, Sir H. Willoughby (now M.P. for Evesham), and by its present members,

1. MR. SAMUEL CHRISTY, a Deputy Lieutenant for London. Has sat for the borough ever since 1847. Is a cousin of the late Mr. W. H. Miller, who formerly represented the borough. Is ranked as a Liberal Conservative; in favour of Free-trade and moderate reform. Supported the resolutions of Mr. Cobden.

2. MR. WILLIAM JACKSON, a Deputy Lieutenant for Cheshire, and director of several railway companies. Was formerly a merchant at Birkenhead. Has sat for the borough since 1847. Is a Liberal, and votes in favour of Free-trade and Parliamentary reform. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1836. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 63,613 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 87,784, and its registered electors showed an increase from 3905 to 5269. The chief local influence is in the hands of the family of Sir M. Ridley, Bart. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., Mr. Hodgson-Blundell, the late Mr. W. Ord, the late Mr. J. B. Blackett, and by its present members,

1. MR. THOMAS E. HEADLAM, a barrister-at-law, a bener of the Inner Temple, and a Dep. Lieutenant for North Riding of Yorkshire and for Northumberland. Is a Liberal, in favour of the ballot, Free-trade, and extended suffrage, and voted for Mr. Locke King's motion and for the Maynooth grant, and against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

2. MR. GEORGE RIDLEY, a Liberal, in favour of national education, extended suffrage, the Maynooth grant, admission of Jews, and abolition of Church-rates.

NEWPORT, Isle of Wight.—This borough first continuously returned two members to Parliament in 1855. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, to which the Reform Act added £10 householders. Its population, which was 67,686 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 84,447; and its registered electors showed an increase from 420 to 707. The chief local influence was formerly in the hands of the Worsley family. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Duke of Wellington and Lord Palmerston, who were its joint representatives from 1867 to 1869, as well as the first and second Lords Melbourne and the

Right Hon. G. Canning. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Messrs. J. H. Hawkins, W. H. Ord, W. J. Blake, C. W. Martin (now M.P. for West Kent), Chicheley Plowden, W. J. Hamilton, Biggs, W. N. Massey (now M.P. for Salford), R. W. Kenward, and by

1. MR. CHARLES EDWARD MANGLES, who was a Captain in the East India Company's service, and largely interested in steam shipping companies. Is in favour of the ballot and extended suffrage, and enters Parliament as a supporter of Lord Palmerston.

2. MR. CHARLES BUXTON, brother of Sir E. Buxton, Bart., M.P., and a partner in Truman's brewery. Is now first returned as an unpledged supporter of Lord Palmerston (whose foreign policy he is understood to condemn); but he will advocate well-considered reforms, the extension of the suffrage, and a settlement of the Church-rate question.

NORFOLK.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more—dividing the county. Its population, which was 390,054 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 442,714; and its registered electors showed an increase from 11,437 to 16,043. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Wolseley and the Earls of Norfolk and Leicester. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Mr. T. W. Coke, afterwards Earl of Leicester, who sat for upwards of fifty years; and the Right Hon. W. Windham.

2. MR. CHARLES BUXTON, brother of Sir E. Buxton, Bart., M.P., and a partner in Truman's brewery. Is now first returned as an unpledged supporter of Lord Palmerston (whose foreign policy he is understood to condemn); but he will advocate well-considered reforms, the extension of the suffrage, and a settlement of the Church-rate question.

1. MR. GEORGE ASHLEY WINDHAM, who entered the Coldstream Guards in 1820, served in the Crimea as Assistant Quarter-master-General to the Fourth Division, was present at Inkermann, and was gazetted a Major-General for his gallantry at the storming of Sebastopol. Is returned as a Liberal. In favour of national education, electoral, legal, and army reform, and the permanent establishment of the militia.

2. MR. EDWARD NORTH BUXTON, Bart., eldest son of the late Sir T. F. Buxton. Formerly sat for South Essex. Is a Liberal, in favour of moderate reform and extension of the suffrage.

During the same period the Western Division has been represented by Sir Jacob Astley (now Lord Hastings), Mr. W. Bagge, Mr. W. L. Chute, Sir W. Folkes, Bart., the Hon. E. K. Coke, and by its present members,

1. MR. GEORGE WILLIAM P. BENTINCK, maternal grandson of Earl Manners, and a distant cousin of the Duke of Portland. Is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Norfolk, and has sat in the Conservative interest since 1852. In favour of agricultural protection and opposed to the Maynooth grant.

2. MR. BRAMPTON GURDON, elder brother of Mr. Gurdon-Ickbow, M.P. for Colchester. Is now first returned, as a Liberal, and supporter of the present Ministry.

NORTHALLERTON.—This borough first returned two members continuously to Parliament in 1840, but was reduced by the Reform Act to a single representative. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgage tenants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 4829 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 4995; and its registered electors showed an increase from 232 to 281. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Stokesley. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Harewood and the Peirse family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Captain J. G. Boss, and by its present member,

MR. WILLIAM B. WRIGHTSON, a retired barrister-at-law, and a magistrate for the North Riding of Yorkshire. In favour of Free-trade. Is a Liberal, and has represented Hull and East Retford. Has sat for Northallerton since 1835. Voted with Government on the China question.

During the same period the Southern Division has been represented by the Duke of Newcastle (then Earl of Lincoln), Colonel Hollington, Messrs. T. B. Hildyard and Bromley, and by its present members,

1. MR. WILLIAM HENRY BARROW, a retired solicitor, residing at Southwell. First returned, in the Conservative and Protectionist interest, in 1851, by a small majority over his present colleague. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. VISCOUNT NEWARK, eldest surviving son of Earl Manners. Is a Deputy Lieutenant for Notts and Captain in the South Notts Yeomanry.

Is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Unsuccessfully contested South Notts against his present colleague, Mr. Barrow, in February, 1851. First returned at the general election in 1852. Did not vote on the China question.

OLDHAM.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832 when it was enfranchised under the Reform Act. Its population, which was 32,381 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 72,357; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1131 to 1890. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the celebrated William Cobbett, Mr. John Fielden, General Johnson, Mr. Duncuit, Mr. W. J. Fox, Mr. J. F. Lees, and by its present members,

1. MR. JOHN M. COBBETT, the second son of the late W. Cobbett, Esq., formerly M.P. for the borough. Is a barrister of the Home Circuit, and was first returned in 1852 as an independent Liberal or Radical reformer. Voted for Ministers against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China. Unsuccessfully contested Chichester in 1853, and Oldham in 1855 and 1857.

2. MR. JAMES PLATT, an engineer in large business in Oldham. Now first returned, as a thorough Liberal. Will vote for short Parliaments, extended suffrage and the ballot, and a more equitable arrangement of the representation.

OXFORD.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1296. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 18,800 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 27,973; and its registered electors showed an increase from 2312 to 2818. Among its noted members may be mentioned the late Sir C. Wetherell. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. T. Stonor (now Lord Canoys), Mr. W. Hughes Hughes, Mr. D. Maclean, Mr. (now Judge) Erie, Mr. (now Vice-Chancellor) William Page Wood, and its present members,

1. MR. JAMES H. LANGSTON, a Deputy Lieutenant for Oxon, of which he has been High Sheriff. Sat for the city before the passing of the Reform Act, and since 1841. Is in favour of extended franchise, Mr. Locke King's motion, and the ballot, and supported Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. CHARLES NEATE, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Formerly private secretary to Sir F. T. Baring at the Admiralty. Will vote for the ballot, extended suffrage, and short Parliaments, and will support Lord Palmerston's Government.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY first returned two members to Parliament in 1603. Its constituency consists of the Masters of Arts whose names are kept upon the books of the University. The numbers of its constituency, which were 2522 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 3474. Among its more noted members may be mentioned John Selden, Sir Matthew Hale, Sir William Scott (afterwards Lord Stowell), Mr. Speaker Abbot (afterwards Lord Colchester), and the late Sir Robert Peel from 1817 to 1829, when he was ejected on account of the change of his opinions on the Catholic Relief Bill. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Mr. T. G. Bucknall Estcourt, the late Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., and by its present members,

1. The Right Hon. W

**PENBROKESHIRE.**—This county first returned one member to Parliament in 1536. Its population, which was 81,424 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 94,140; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 3700 to 3132. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Campbell, Owen, and Phillips families. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir J. Owen, Bart. (now M.P. for Pembroke borough), and by its present member.

**VISCOUNT ELMYN.**—The eldest son of Earl Cadwra. A Conservative; in favour of national religious education, and modification of Church-rates; opposed to the removal of Jewish disabilities, and to Mr. Locke King's motion. Voted for the Maynooth grant, 1857; and supported Ministers on Mr. Cobden's motion. He has sat for the county since 1841.

**PENRYN.**—This borough, to which Falmouth was added by the Reform Act, first returned two members to Parliament in 1553. Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants, and the resident freeholders of Penryn, to whom the Reform Act added the £10 householders of both boroughs. The joint population, which was 11,895 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 13,292; and its registered electors showed a slight increase from 875 to 907. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Government for the time being. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Admirals Lord Vernon and Lord Rodney, and the late Lord Wallace. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord Tullamore (afterwards Earl of Charleville), Sir R. M. Rolfe (late M.P. for Lympstone), Mr. J. W. Freshfield, Mr. E. J. Hutchins (late M.P. for Lympstone), Mr. H. Gwyn, Mr. F. Mowatt, and its present members.

1. **MR. SAMUEL GURNEY.**—son of the late Samuel Gurney, Esq., and a partner in the house of Overend, Gurney, and Co., Lombard-street. Is a member of the Society of Friends, and a magistrate for Surrey. Is a Liberal, and a general supporter of Lord Palmerston, but opposed to the war with China.

2. **SIR THOMAS GEORGE BARING.**—the eldest son of Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., M.P. Was private secretary to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere at the Board of Trade, and afterwards to Sir G. Grey at the Home Office, and to Sir C. Wood at the Admiralty. Is a Liberal, and in favour of extended franchise and general reform; will give an independent support to Lord Palmerston.

**PETERBOROUGH.**—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1547. Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants, and afterwards the Mayor and burgesses, to whom the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 5563 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 8672; but its registered electors showed a considerable decrease from 773 to 518. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish and town of Oundle. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl Fitzwilliam. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the second Viscount Melbourne, Sir James Scarlett, and the late Right Hon. G. Ponsonby. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir R. Heron, Mr. J. N. Fazakerley, the Hon. R. Watson, Mr. G. H. Whalley, and its present member.

1. **MR. THOMAS HANKEY.**—eldest son of the late Thomson Hankey, Esq., of Portland-place; a West India merchant, and Director of the Bank of England, of which he has been Governor. Is a Liberal, in favour of Parliamentary and civil reform; and opposed to the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant. Unsuccessfully contested the borough in 1852, but was seated on petition. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. **SIR JOHN B. WALSH.**—Bart., a Deputy Lieutenant for Berks and Lord Lieutenant of Iddrington. Was formerly M.P. for the disenchanted borough of Sudbury; has sat for the county since 1841. Is a Conservative, and opposed to Maynooth grant and removal of Jewish disabilities. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

**PETERSFIELD.**—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1532, but was deprived of one member by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freeholders of certain lands within the ancient borough limits, to whom the Reform Act added the £10 householders of Petersfield, and seven other tithings. Its population, which was 4522 in 1832 had risen, at the last Census, to 5550; and its registered electors showed an increase from 234 to 353. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Alresford and Alton. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Jolliffe family. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Duke of Portland, the late Lord Wynford, and Mr. Canning. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. (now Sir) J. G. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. C. J. Hector, and by its present member.

1. **SIR W. G. HYLTON-JOLLIFFE.**—Bart., a Conservative. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department under Lord Derby in 1852; he sat for Petersfield before the passing of the Reform Bill, and since 1841; he is opposed to the Maynooth grant, and to Mr. Locke King's motion. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

**PLYMOUTH.**—This borough first regularly returned two members to Parliament in 1419. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 31,080 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 52,221; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1491 to 2482. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Government for the time being. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Admirals Byng, Pocock, Gardner, and Sir G. Cockburn. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. Collier, Mr. T. B. Bewes, Viscount Ebrington (now M.P. for Marylebone), Mr. Gill, Mr. Roundell Palmer, and by its present members.

1. **MR. ROBERT P. COLLIER.**—a son of Mr. J. Collier, formerly M.P. for the borough; a Deputy-Lieutenant for Devon, and a barrister of the Inner Temple. Goes the Western Circuit; unsuccessfully contested Launceston 1841; and has sat for the borough since 1852. Is a Liberal, in favour of extended suffrage and the ballot, and a modification of Church-rates; is opposed to the Maynooth grant. Abstained from voting on the China question.

2. **MR. JAMES WHITE.**—a merchant largely engaged in the China trade, and formerly an Alderman of London. Is a Liberal, and enters Parliament for the first time, as an advocate of equal electoral districts, extended suffrage, the ballot, civil and religious liberty, Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, and abolition of Church-rates.

**PONTEFRACT.**—This borough first continuously returned two members to Parliament in 1621. It sent two members in 1295; but, three years later, was excused from the onerous duty on the score of poverty. Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 9857 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 11,515; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 936 to 684. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Warwick. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. H. S. Jerningham (now Lord Stafford), Viscount Pontefract, Mr. John Gully (the prize-fighter), Mr. Samuel Martin (now a Judge), the Hon. B. R. Lawley (now Lord Wenlock), Mr. Olivir, and by its present members.

1. **MR. RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES.**—son of R. Pemberton Milnes, Esq., formerly M.P. for Pontefract. Is well known in the literary world as author of several volumes of poems, and other miscellaneous writings. Is a Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Captain of 2nd West York Militia. A Liberal Conservative, opposed to any return to Protection; is in favour of religious equality and moderate Reform in Church and State. Has sat for the borough since 1837. Supported Ministers on the China debate.

2. **MR. WILLIAM WOOD.**—a native of Pontefract, and inventor of the carpet power-looms; was formerly a carpet manufacturer at Wilton. Enters Parliament for the first time as an unpledged supporter of Liberal measures.

**POOLE.**—This borough first regularly returned two members to Parliament in 1455. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the old borough, and of Hamworthy, Longfleet, and Parkstone. Its population, which was 6359 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 9255; and its registered electors showed an increase from 412 to 508. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Wimborne. Among its more noted members may be mentioned General Eyre Coote. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. B. L. Lister, Sir John Byng (now Earl of Stratford), his son, Mr. G. S. Byng (now Lord Enfield), Mr. Tulk, Sir G. R. Phillips, the Hon. C. A. Ponsonby (now Lord De Mauley), Mr. G. R. Robinson, and by its present members.

1. **MR. HENRY DANBY SEMOUR.**—cousin of the Duke of Somerset and Deputy Lieutenant for Wilts. Is a Liberal, in favour of civil and religious liberty, extended franchise, and national education; opposed to the withdrawal of Maynooth grant, and supported members on the China question. Has sat for Poole since 1850.

2. **MR. GEORGE W. FRANKLYN.**—a merchant at Bristol (of which city he has been Mayor), and also a Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex. Has sat for the borough since 1852, in the Conservative interest, and is a general supporter of the policy of Lord Derby. Voted with the majority on Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

**PORTSMOUTH.**—This borough first regularly returned two members to Parliament in 1451. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of Portsmouth and Portsea. Its population, which was 50,389 in 1832 had risen at the last Census to 72,096; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1235 to 3332. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Admiralty and the Government for the time being. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Lord Erskine, Admiral Cavendish, and Admiral Rowley. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Mr. J. Bonham Carter, Sir George T. Staunton, Bart., Viscount Monck, and its present members.

1. **THE RIGHT HON. SIR FRANCIS THORNHILL BARING.**—Bart., the eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. Has been successively a Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer (under Lord Melbourne), and First Lord of the Admiralty (under Lord John Russell's Administration). Is a general supporter of Liberal measures, and in favour of the Maynooth grant, but voted with Mr. Cobden against Lord Palmerston's China policy. He also voted for Mr. Locke King's motion on extension of the suffrage.

2. **SIR JOHN D. HORN ELPHINSTONE.**—Bart., formerly Captain in the East India Company's service, and now first returned to Parliament, as a Liberal Conservative, in favour of extended franchise; is opposed to the Maynooth grant and to centralisation.

**PRESTON.**—This borough first regularly returned two members to Parliament in 1536. Its constituency formerly consisted of the potwalloper, or inhabitants, which the Reform Act limited to the £10 householders. Its population, which was 33,871 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 63,542, or upwards of 100 per cent. Its registered electors, however, showed a great decrease—from 6352 to 2854. The chief local influence is in the hands of the family of Sir Hesketh Fleetwood. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir P. H. Fleetwood, the Hon. H. T. Stanley (brother of the Earl of Derby), Mr. R. Townley Parker, Sir G. Strickland, and by its present members.

1. **MR. CHARLES PASCOE GRENfell.**—son of the late P. Grenfell, Esq., M.P. Is a commissioner of Lieutenancy for London; a Copper Master, and a Director of the Bank of England, and of the St. Katharine's Docks. He formerly sat for the borough. Is a Liberal, and a staunch supporter of Lord Palmerston. In favour of the ballot and extended suffrage.

2. **MR. RICHARD A. CROSS.**—a barrister-at-law (called at the Inner Temple, 1849), who goes the Northern Circuit. He is now first returned to Parliament, as a moderate Conservative, unpledged.

**RADNOR.**—This borough district first returned one member to Parliament in 1536. They were formerly five in number, but are now six, Presteign being united with them by the Reform Act for purposes of representation. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgesses of the other towns, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of all the six tributaries. The joint population, which was 8410 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 6553; and its registered electors showed a corresponding decrease from 529 to 484. The chief local influence is in the hands of the families of Price and Lewis. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford, and his son the collector of the Harleian MSS. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord Tullamore (afterwards Earl of Charleville), Sir R. M. Rolfe (late M.P. for Lympstone), Mr. J. W. Freshfield, Mr. E. J. Hutchins (late M.P. for Lympstone), Mr. H. Gwyn, Mr. F. Mowatt, and its present members.

1. **MR. SAMUEL GURNEY.**—son of the late Samuel Gurney, Esq., and a partner in the house of Overend, Gurney, and Co., Lombard-street. Is a member of the Society of Friends, and a magistrate for Surrey. Is a Liberal, and a general supporter of Lord Palmerston, but opposed to the war with China.

2. **SIR THOMAS GEORGE BARING.**—the eldest son of Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., M.P. Was private secretary to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere at the Board of Trade, and afterwards to Sir G. Grey at the Home Office, and to Sir C. Wood at the Admiralty. Is a Liberal, and in favour of extended franchise and general reform; will give an independent support to Lord Palmerston.

**PETERBOROUGH.**—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1547. Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants, and afterwards the Mayor and burgesses, to whom the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 5563 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 8672; but its registered electors showed a considerable decrease from 773 to 518. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish and town of Oundle. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl Fitzwilliam. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the second Viscount Melbourne, Sir James Scarlett, and the late Right Hon. G. Ponsonby. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir R. Heron, Mr. J. N. Fazakerley, the Hon. R. Watson, Mr. G. H. Whalley, and its present member.

1. **MR. THOMAS HANKEY.**—eldest son of the late Thomson Hankey, Esq., of Portland-place; a West India merchant, and Director of the Bank of England, of which he has been Governor. Is a Liberal, in favour of Parliamentary and civil reform; and opposed to the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant. Unsuccessfully contested the borough in 1852, but was seated on petition. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. **SIR JOHN B. WALSH.**—Bart., a Deputy Lieutenant for Berks and Lord Lieutenant of Iddrington. Was formerly M.P. for the disenchanted borough of Sudbury; has sat for the county since 1841. Is a Conservative, and opposed to Maynooth grant and removal of Jewish disabilities. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

**READING.**—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 25,001 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 24,567; but its registered electors showed an increase from 1046 to 1802. The chief local influence is in the hands of the families of Price, Lewis, and De Winton. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Right Hon. Sir T. F. Lewis, Bart., the late Mr. Walter Wilkins (afterwards De Winton), and by its present member.

1. **MR. FRANCIS PIGOTT.**—a magistrate for Hants and Berks, and Lieutenant in the Hants Yeomanry Cavalry. Is a Liberal, in favour of the ballot, opposed to religious endowments, and to the Maynooth grant. Has sat for the borough since 1847. Voted with Ministers on the China question.

2. **MR. HENRY S. KEATING.**—Q.C., a barrister-at-law, and a bencher of the Inner Temple. Is a Liberal, and has sat for Reading since 1852. In favour of the ballot, extended franchise, and secular education; opposed to Church-rates and the Maynooth grant. Voted for Mr. Locke King's motion in 1857, but was absent from the division on China affairs.

**REIGATE.**—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, but was deprived of one member by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freeholders and the burgage tenants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 21,456 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 21,390; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1001 to 1399. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir Francis (afterwards Mr. Justice) Talfourd, Mr. C. Fyshe Palmer, Mr. J. F. Stanford, the late Mr. Charles Russell (Chairman of the Great Western Railway), and by its present members.

1. **MR. FRANCIS PIGOTT.**—a magistrate for Hants and Berks, and Lieutenant in the Hants Yeomanry Cavalry. Is a Liberal, in favour of the ballot, opposed to religious endowments, and to the Maynooth grant. Has sat for the borough since 1847. Voted with Ministers on the China question.

2. **MR. HENRY S. KEATING.**—Q.C., a barrister-at-law, and a bencher of the Inner Temple. Is a Liberal, and has sat for Reading since 1852. In favour of the ballot, extended franchise, and secular education; opposed to Church-rates and the Maynooth grant. Voted for Mr. Locke King's motion in 1857, but was absent from the division on China affairs.

**RETFORD, EAST.**—This borough first regularly returned two members to Parliament in 1511. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen by birth or service, to whom the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 3397 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 4927; and its registered electors showed an increase from 152 to 228. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the town and parish of Dorking. The chief local influence till recently was in the hands of Earl Somers and the Earl of Hardwicke; but the large amount of land let out on building leases has considerably interfered with these noblemen's private interest. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Lord Chancellor Yorke, the great Lord Hood, and the late Admiral Sir Joseph Yorke. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Earl Somers (as Viscount Eastnor); by his son, the present Earl; by his cousin, Mr. T. Somers-Cocks; and by its present member.

1. **MR. WILLIAM HACKBLOK.**—a Director of the Commercial Bank of London, and formerly a merchant in the City. Enters Parliament for the first time, as an advocate of education, Free-trade, social progress, civil and religious liberty, economy, purity of election, and "all sound liberal measures."

**RETFORD, WEST.**—This borough first regularly returned two members to Parliament in 1571. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen by birth or service, to whom the Reform Act added the £10 householders, including Lelant and Towednack in the borough limits. Its population, which was 4776 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 942; but its registered electors showed a slight decrease—viz., from 581 to 575. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Lord Maryborough (as Mr. W. C. W. Pole), Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton (now M.P. for Herts), the late Francis Horner, and Sir James Graham. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Mr. J. Halse, Mr. W. T. Praed, Lord Wm. Powlett, Capt. Lefan, and its present member.

1. **MR. HENRY PAULL.**—a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple and a member of the Western Circuit. Is Conservative; opposed to Lord Palmerston's policy. He enters Parliament for the first time.

**SALFORD.**—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, when it was created into a borough. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders of Salford, Pendleton, Broughton, and Pendlebury. Its population, which was 40,786 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 85,108, and its registered electors showed an increase from 1497 to 2550. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Mr. Joseph Brotherton, who sat from 1832 till his sudden and lamented death, in January last, after which it was represented by Mr. E. R. Langworthy till the recent dissolution. Its present member is

1. **MR. WILLIAM NATHANIEL MASSEY.**—a barrister-at-law, and formerly went the Western Circuit, late Recorder of Portsmouth, appointed Under Secretary of State for Home Department 1855. Is a Liberal, in favour of Free-trade, the ballot, extended suffrage, and Maynooth grant. Sat for Newport in last Parliament. Voted with his party against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

**SALISBURY.**—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Mayor and Corporation alone, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 11,673 in 1832, had been nearly stationary, as it stood at the last Census at 11,657; its registered electors, however, showed an increase from 576 to 680. The chief local influence was formerly in the hands of the Earl of Radnor, but very little of it survives. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon. D. P. Bouvier, Mr. W. B. Brodie, the late Mr. Wadham Wyndham, Messrs. A. Hussey, J. H. Campbell-Wyndham, the late Mr. Baring Wall, W. J. Chaplin, and by its present members.

1. **GENERAL EDWARD P. BUCKLEY.**—a Deputy Lieutenant for Hants, a Major-General in the Army, Equerry to the Queen, and formerly a Captain in the Grenadier Guards. Is a Liberal, and in favour of reform, the Maynooth grant, and an extension of the franchise. Was first elected for the borough in Nov., 1853, on the death of Mr. C. B. Wall. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China affairs.

2. **MR. MATTHEW**

favour of Free-trade and the navigation laws; he sat for Yorkshire before the Reform Bill, and for Scarborough since that date with but a short interval.

2. The EARL OF MULGRAVE, the eldest son of the Marquis of Normanby, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire; formerly Lieutenant Scots Fusilier Guards. He was Comptroller of the Household 1851-2. Is a Liberal, in favour of extensive reform, Maynooth grant, and secular education; opposed to the ballot; he has sat for the borough, with a slight interval, since 1847. He supported Ministers against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

SHAFTESBURY.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, but was reduced to one only by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the town, adding to it those of Domhead St. Mary, Mulburn Abbas, and several other adjoining villages. The population, which was 8518 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 9404; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 634 to 503. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Stalbridge. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Westminister, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Glyn family. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Mr. Paul Benfield, Sir Home Popham, and the late Sir Charles Wetherell. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. S. Poulter, Mr. G. B. Mathew, Lord Howard (now Earl of Effingham), Mr. R. B. Sheridan (now M.P. for Dorchester), the Hon. W. B. Portman (now M.P. for Dorset), and by its present member,

Mr. GEORGE GRENFELL GLYN, eldest son of G. C. Glyn, Esq., M.P. for Kendal. He is a Liberal, and now enters Parliament for the first time, as an advocate of electoral reform, the ballot, and extended education.

SHEFFIELD.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832, when it was erected into a Parliamentary borough. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 91,892 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 135,310; and its registered electors showed an increase from 3508 to 5322. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Norfolk. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Mr. J. Silk Buckingham, Mr. John Parker, Mr. (now Sir) Henry George Ward, and by its present members,

1. Mr. JOHN ARTHUR ROEBUCK, a native of Madras, barrister-at-law (late of the Northern Circuit), and a bencher of the Inner Temple. Is a Liberal, and in favour of Free-trade, the ballot, extended suffrage, Maynooth grant, and national education. Moved for a Committee of Inquiry into the Army before Sebastopol in February, 1855. Represented Bath in three Parliaments. First elected for Sheffield May, 1849, on Sir H. G. Ward being appointed High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China affairs.

2. Mr. GEORGE HADFIELD, was formerly a solicitor in Manchester, and an active member of the Anti-Corn-law League. Is one of the Nonconformist party, and opposed to the principle of religious endowments, and consequently to the Maynooth grant. In favour of abolition of Church-rates and the repeal of taxes on knowledge and Jewish disabilities. Has sat for the borough since 1852. Voted for Mr. Locke King's motion, 1857, and for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China question.

3. Mr. ROBERT INGHAM, a barrister-at-law, Attorney-General for County Palatine of Durham, and Recorder of Berwick. Sat for the borough 1832-41, and from 1852 to the present time. Is a Liberal; in favour of moderate reform, and Mr. Locke King's motion for extended franchise, the Maynooth grant, national education, and the removal of civil and religious disabilities. Supported Ministers on the China question.

SHOREHAM.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, when it was erected into a Parliamentary borough. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 18,756 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 28,974; and its registered electors showed an increase from 475 to 925. The chief electoral influence is in the hands of the local shipowners. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. T. Wawn and by its present member,

1. Sir CHARLES M. BURRELL, Bart., a gentleman of large property and local influence, who has sat for Shoreham in the Tory interest uninterruptedly for nearly fifty-one years: he is consequently the "Father of the House." He did not vote on the China question.

2. LORD ALEXANDER F. C. G. LENNOX, younger son of the Duke of Richmond, and brother of the Earl of March, M.P. Is a Captain in the Royal Horse Guards, and a magistrate for Sussex. Is a Conservative, of moderate opinions. First elected for the borough December, 1849, on the death of Mr. C. Goring. He voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

SHREWSBURY.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants, but was extended in 1771 to the 40s. freeholders of the whole Rape or Hundred of Bramber: the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 25,008 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 30,553; but its registered electors showed a slight decrease—viz., from 1925 to 1865. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Dukes of Norfolk and Richmond, and Colonel Wyndham, of Petworth. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Mr. Charles Goring, Mr. (now Sir) H. D. Goring, and by its present members,

1. Mr. GEORGE TOMLINE, a nephew of the late Bishop (Prestyman Tomline) of Winchester, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Lincolnshire, of which county he has been High Sheriff. Was formerly M.P. for the disfranchised borough of Sudbury. Sat for Shrewsbury in the Parliament of 1841, and was re-elected 1852. Is a Liberal Conservative, but opposed to the Maynooth grant. Supported Ministers on the China question.

2. Mr. ROBERT AGLIONBY SLANEY, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Salop. Sat for the borough in six Parliaments previous to 1852; re-elected 1857. Author of essays on "Employment of the Poor," "Kural Expenditure," "A Plea to Parliament for the Working Classes," and other treatises on social questions. Is a Liberal, in favour of extended franchise, and "the social improvement of the working classes. When previously in Parliament he obtained committees on investments for the working classes, and on partnerships under limited liability, and carried an Act for legalising industrial partnerships.

SHROPSHIRE, or SALOP.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more—dividing the county. Its population, which was 222,503 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 223,341; and its registered electors showed an increase from 7473 to 8256. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Dukes of Sutherland and Cleveland, Mr. O. Gore, Lord Hill, and Earl Powis. Since the Reform Act the Northern Division has been represented by Mr. Cotes, Sir Rowland (now Lord) Hill, Mr. W. Ormsby Gore, the Earl of Powis (as Lord Clive), and by its present members,

1. Mr. JOHN WHITEHALL DOD, a Deputy Lieutenant for Salop, of which he was High Sheriff in 1825. Was first returned in 1848, on Lord Clive's accession to the Peership. Is a Conservative, opposed to the Maynooth grant, and voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. The Hon. ROWLAND C. HILL, the eldest son of Lord Hill, and now first returned to Parliament as a Liberal Conservative, unpledged to particular measures.

During the same period the Southern Division has been represented by the Earl of Darlington (now Duke of Cleveland), the late Hon. R. H. Clive, and by its present members,

1. VISCOUNT NEWPORT, the eldest son of the Earl of Bradford. A Deputy Lieutenant for Warwick and Stafford, and Captain Salop Yeomanry. Was Vice-Chamberlain of the Household under Lord Derby's Ministry in 1852. First elected in 1842, on the Earl of Darlington's accession to the Dukedom of Cleveland. Is a Conservative, and voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. The Hon. ROBERT WINDSOR CLIVE, the eldest son of Baroness Windsor and cousin of the Earl of Powis, a Deputy Lieutenant for Salop, and Lieut.-Colonel Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry. Was elected for Ludlow in 1852. Returned for the county in 1854, in the place of his father, the late Hon. R. H. Clive, who had represented it for twenty-two years. Is a Conservative, and supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more—dividing the county. Its population, which was 403,908 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 443,916; and its registered electors showed an increase from 16,889 to 18,360. The local influence is divided between the Earl of Ilchester, Lord Portman, and the families of Miles, Sanford, Gore-Langton. Since the Reform Act the Eastern Division has been represented by the late Col. Gore-Langton, the late Mr. Brigstock, Col. Pinney (now M.P. for Lyme), and by its present members,

1. Mr. WILLIAM MILES, the eldest son of the late P. J. Miles, Esq., M.P. for Bristol. Is a Deputy Lieutenant for Somerset. A Conservative; an active supporter of agricultural protection, and of national religious education. Sat for Chippenham and for Romney before the Reform Bill; first elected for East Somerset on the death of Mr. Brigstock in 1834. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. Mr. WILLIAM FRANCIS KNATCHBULL, a distant cousin of Sir N. Knatchbull, Bart., a Deputy-Lieutenant for Somerset and Lieutenant-Colonel of Somerset Yeomanry. He has been High Sheriff of the county. Is a Conservative; opposed to Maynooth grant, Mr. Locke King's motion, and removal of Jewish disabilities. Has sat since 1852. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

During the same period the Western Division has been represented by

Mr. Ayshford Sanford, Mr. T. D. Acland, Mr. C. Keneys Tynte (now M.P. for Bridgewater), the late Alexander Hood, Bart., and by its present members,

1. Mr. CHARLES AARON MOODY, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Somerset; has sat for the county since 1847. Is a Conservative, opposed to the Maynooth grant and admission of Jews. Voted with Ministers on the China question.

2. Mr. WILLIAM HENRY P. GORE-LANGTON, grandson of the late Col. W. Gore-Langton, M.P., and nephew of the member for Bristol. Is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Somerset; patron of four livings; in favour of religious education, opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions. Sat for the county since 1851.

SOUTHAMPTON.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen and scot and lot inhabitants, to whom the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 19,324 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 35,305; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1463 to 2419. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Directors of the South-Western Railway and one or two Steam-ship Companies. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Atherley, Mr. Barlow-Hoy, Mr. A. R. Dottin, Lord Duncan (now M.P. for the county Forfar), Lord Bruce (now Earl of Elgin), Mr. C. C. Martyn, Mr. Humphrey Mildmay, Mr. G. W. Illoe, and Sir Alexander (now Chief Justice) Cockburn. Its present members are

1. Mr. THOMAS A. WEGUELIN, brother-in-law of the late Lord Sydenham, a Russian merchant, and late Governor of the Bank of England. Is a Liberal, and supporter of Lord Palmerston; in favour of the ballot and extended suffrage. First elected Feb., 1857, a few weeks before the late dissolution. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. Mr. BRODIE MCGIE WILLCOX, a shipowner and East Indian proprietor, a director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Companies and of the Southampton Docks. Is a Liberal, in favour of extended franchise and the ballot; opposed to religious endowments. He has sat for the borough since 1847. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on affairs in China.

SOUTHWARK.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 134,117 in 1832 had risen at the last Census to 172,863, and its registered electors showed an increase from 4775 to 9455. The chief local influence is in the hands of the great brewers and manufacturing firms. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Henry Thrale, the friend of Johnson, the Right Hon. G. Tierney, and the philanthropist Henry Thornton. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Messrs. Wm. Brougham (brother of Lord Brougham), Alderman Humphrey, Daniel Whittle Harvey, the late Mr. Benjamin Wood, and the late Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart. Its present members are

1. Sir CHARLES NAPIER, of whom "Hardwicke's Shilling House of Commons" gives the following description:—He is a Vice-Admiral of the White: entered the Navy 1799, and served in the Peninsular War as a volunteer. Has served also in the Mediterranean. Commanded the Portuguese fleet in 1833, for which service he was created Count of Cape St. Vincent in Portugal. Was second in command under Sir R. Stopford at Acre, 1840, and held command of the Channel fleet in the Baltic, 1854-55. Is Liberal, in favour of the ballot, extended suffrage, and administrative reform. Unsuccessfully contested Portsmouth in 1852. Was M.P. for Marylebone, 1841-47. Elected for Southwark, Nov., 1855, on the death of the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart. Supported Ministers on the China question.

2. Mr. JOHN LOCKE, a barrister of the Inner Temple, a member of the Home Circuit, and a City pleader. Now enters Parliament for the first time as an advocate of the ballot, extended suffrage, civil and religious equality, amelioration of the labouring classes, and spread of education. Is opposed to the Income-tax and Church-rates.

STAFFORD.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 6556 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 11,829; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1176 to 1246. The chief local influence was formerly in the hands of the families of Talbot and Chetwynd, but since the Reform Act it is thought that money has been the most active agent. After the elections of December, 1832, and December, 1834, the writs were suspended for many months, and the borough had a narrow escape of being disfranchised. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the name of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Captain Gronow, Captain Chetwynd, Sir F. Holyoake Goodricke, Mr. E. Buller, the Hon. S. T. Carnegy, Mr. D. Urquhart, Mr. Alderman Sidney, Mr. A. J. Otway, and its present members.

1. VISCOUNT INGESTRE, the eldest son of Earl Talbot. Is now returned to Parliament for the first time, as a Conservative. His opinions, however, rather tend in a Liberal direction. Is anxious to carry out such reforms as will elevate the condition of the working classes.

2. Mr. JOHN AYSHFORD WYSE, a son of the late A. Wyse, Esq., M.P. for Totnes. Is a Deputy Lieutenant for Devon and Stafford, of which latter county he has been High Sheriff. Is a Liberal, and in favour of moderate reform. Did not vote on the China question.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more—dividing the county. Its population, which was 410,483 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 608,539; and its registered electors showed an increase from 11,863 to 19,660. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lords Anglesey, Talbot, Lichfield, Dartmouth, Harrowby, Hatherton, and Bagot. Since the Reform Act the Northern Division has been represented by Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.; Mr. E. Buller, the Hon. W. B. Baring (now Lord Ashburton), Mr. J. D. Watts Russell, Viscount Brackley (now Earl of Ellesmere), and by its present members.

1. Mr. SMITH CHILD, a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, and a magistrate for Staffordshire, for which county he was first elected in 1851, on the retirement of Lord Brackley (now Earl of Ellesmere). Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. Mr. CHARLES BOYER ADDERLEY, a Deputy Lieutenant for Staffordshire and Warwickshire. Has sat for the county since 1841. Is a Conservative; opposed to the Maynooth grant, admission of Jews, and abolition of Church-rates. He voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

During the same period the Southern Division has been represented by the Right Hon. E. J. Littleton (now Lord Hatherton), Sir John (afterwards Lord) Wrottesley, the Hon. General Anson, the present Earls of Talbot and Dartmouth (while respectively holding the courtesy titles of Lord Ingesterne and Lord Lewisham), by the Hon. E. R. Littleton, the Earl of Uxbridge, and by its present members,

1. Mr. HENRY WENTWORTH FOLEY, eldest son of the member for Worcestereshire East, and a cousin of Lord Foley. Is returned for the first time as an advocate of Liberal measures, and a supporter of Lord Palmerston.

2. Mr. WILLIAM ORME FOSTER, an extensive ironmaster at Stourbridge, and a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Staffordshire and Worcestershire. He is now first returned to Parliament, as a supporter of Lord Palmerston. Is in favour of electoral reform, extended suffrage, and of the ballot, "if necessary."

STAMFORD.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more—dividing the county. Its population, which was 410,483 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 608,539; and its registered electors showed an increase from 11,863 to 19,660. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Exeter. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Colonel Chaplin, Mr. G. Finch, the Marquis of Granby (now Duke of Rutland), Sir G. Clerk, the late Right Hon. J. C. Herries, and by its present members.

1. Sir FREDERIC THIESIGER, who was formerly in the Royal Navy, but is now a bencher of the Inner Temple. Solicitor and Attorney General under Sir R. Peel, and again Attorney-General under Lord Derby, 1852. Has sat for Woodstock and for Abingdon. First elected for Stamford in 1852. Is a Conservative, opposed to the removal of Jewish disabilities, and supported the resolutions of Mr. Cobden on affairs in China.

2. Mr. WILLIAM ROBERT CECIL, a younger son of the Marquis of Salisbury and a Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex. Is a Conservative, in favour of national religious education, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Was first elected in 1853, on the resignation of the late Right Hon. J. C. Herries. Voted against Ministers on the China question.

STOCKPORT.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, when the Reform Act erected it into a Parliamentary borough. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 41,005 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 53,835; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1012 to 1341. The chief local influence is in the hands of the owners of factories employing a large number of hands. It has been represented by Mr. Thomas and Mr. Henry Marsland, Mr. Cobden. Mr. James Shield, and by its present members.

1. Mr. JAMES KERSHAW, a manufacturer at Manchester, and a magistrate for Lancashire and Manchester, of which city he has been Mayor. Is a Radical Reformer. In favour of civil and religious liberty, short Parliaments, the ballot, extension of Free-trade and of the suffrage. Voted in favour of Locke King's motion, 1857. Opposed to the principle of religious endowments. Was first chosen in 1847 on Mr. Cobden's electing to sit for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Did not vote on the China question.

2. Mr. JAMES BENJAMIN SMITH, a Manchester merchant, retired. Was formerly President of the Anti-Corn-law League and of the Man-

chester Chamber of Commerce. Is a Liberal. In favour of the ballot, secular education, and removal of Jewish disabilities. Opposed to religious endowments; and, consequently, to the Maynooth grant. Formerly sat for Stirling. He supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832, when it was erected into a Parliamentary borough. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 52,946 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 84,027; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1349 to 1778. The chief local influence is in the hands of Messrs. Copeland and Wedgwood. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, Mr. J. Davenport, Mr. R. E. Heathcote, the Hon. Colonel Anson, the Hon. E. F. Leveson Gower, and by its present members.

1. Mr. ALDERMAN WILLIAM TAYLOR COPELAND, porcelain and earthenware manufacturer, London, and an Alderman of London, of which he has been Sheriff and Lord Mayor. Formerly sat for Coleraine. Is a Liberal Conservative; in favour of reform of the Income-tax, extension of suffrage, education of the people, local self-government, and revision of the Poor-law.

2. Mr. JOHN LEWIS RICARDO, son of the late D. Ricardo, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Electric Telegraph Company, a Director of the London and Westminster Bank, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Elgin. Is a Liberal; in favour of the ballot, Free-trade, the removal of religious disabilities, and the Maynooth grant; and has sat for the borough since 1841. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China question.

STROUD.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832, being then constituted a borough under the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 41,205 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 36,535; but its registered electors showed an increase from 1247 to 1328. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl Ducie and the leading manufacturers. It has been represented by Mr. W. H. Hyett, Mr. D. Ricardo, Mr. W.

Lord George Lennox, the late Duke of Norfolk (as Earl of Surrey), Mr. B. Prime, Colonel Wyndham, and by its present members, 1. The EARL OF MARCH, eldest son of the Duke of Richmond, a Deputy Lieutenant for Banff, and a magistrate for Sussex. Was formerly in the Royal Horse Guards, and *Aide-de-Camp* to the late Commander-in-Chief. Has sat for the county since 1841. Is a Conservative, and voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. HENRY WYNDHAM, eldest son of Colonel Wyndham, formerly M.P. for West Sussex, and grandson of the late Earl of Egremont. Is a Lieutenant 2nd Life Guards. First returned for the county in 1854, on the retirement of Mr. R. Prime. Is a Conservative, opposed to the Maynooth grant and removal of Jewish disabilities. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China question.

SWANSEA.—This borough district first returned a separate member to Parliament in 1832 (apart from Cardiff, to which it was previously tributary). The constituency formerly consisted of the burghs and freemen of the several tributary towns—Aberavon, Neath, &c.—which the Reform Act limited to the £10 householders. The aggregate population, which was 18,933 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 45,123; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1307 to 1694. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Vivian and Talbot families. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Mr. J. H. Vivian, who sat without interruption for twenty-three years, and by its present member.

MR. LEWIS LEWELYN DILLYN, a son of the late Mr. L. W. Dilwyn, formerly M.P. for Glamorgan. Was first returned for the borough in 1855, on the death of Mr. J. H. Vivian, who had represented it for twenty-three years. Is a Liberal, in favour of extended franchise, ballot, and abolition of Church-rates, and all religious imposts and disabilities. Voted for the Maynooth grant, 1857, and supported Ministers on the China debate.

TAMWORTH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1833. Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants. Its population, which was 7182 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 8655; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 528 to 307. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the town and parish of Burton-on-Trent. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Peel and Townshend families. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and the first and second Sir Robert Peel. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the second (and Right Hon.) Sir Robert Peel, his brother, Mr. W. Yates Peel, the late Admiral a Court (afterwards Repington), Captain Townshend (now Marquis Townshend), and by its present members.

1. SIR ROBERT PEEL, eldest son of the late Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Bart., who was Prime Minister in 1834-45, and 1841-46. Was formerly Attaché at Madrid and Secretary to the British Legation in Switzerland, of which he was Charge d'Affaires some time also, and was likewise a Lord of the Admiralty. Is a Liberal Conservative, and votes in favour of Free-trade, Maynooth grant, and the ballot. Was first elected in 1850 in the place of his father, who had represented the borough since 1830. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. LORD RAYNHAM, eldest son of the Marquis Townshend. Was formerly a Clerk in the Foreign Office. Is a Liberal. In favour of extended suffrage, national education, and abolition of Church-rates and all religious disabilities, including the Maynooth grant; but opposed to the ballot. Was first elected in 1856 in the place of his father, who had represented the borough for ten years. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

TAUNTON.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1835. Its constituency formerly consisted of the potwalloper, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 12,148 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 14,178; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 941 to 790. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Admiral Rowley and Mr. Alexander Baring (afterwards Lord Ashburton). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. E. T. Bainbridge, Sir T. E. Colebrooke, and by its present members.

1. THE RIGHT HON. HENRY LABOUCHIERE, who is of French extraction, being descended from one of the refugee families. Is Secretary of State for the Colonies, having been appointed Nov., 1855, on the death of Sir W. Molesworth, Bart. Has been successively Lord of the Admiralty (1832), Master of the Mint and Vice President of the Board of Trade (1835), Resident of the Board of Trade (1839), Secretary for Ireland (1846), and again President of the Board of Trade (1852). Formerly sat for St. Michael's, 1826-30, and has represented the borough for twenty-seven years. Voted for the Maynooth grant and for Mr. Locke King's motion, 1857, and against Mr. Cobden's resolution on China.

2. MR. ARTHUR MILLS, barrister of the Inner Temple. Is returned as a Conservative, but willing to give Lord Palmerston an independent support. Was first elected in 1852, but unseated on petition. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant.

TAVISTOCK.—This borough first regularly returned two members to Parliament in 1831. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freeholders, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 5602 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 5086; and its registered electors showed an increase from 247 to 349. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Callington, Okehampton, Saltash, and Moreton Hampstead. The chief (and, indeed, entire) local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Bedford. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by General Fox, Lord F. Russell (now Marquis of Tavistock), Messrs. Rundle, S. Carter, R. J. Phillimore, and by its present members.

1. THE HON. GEORGE CHARLES HENRY BYNG, eldest son of Viscount Enfield, and grandson of the Earl of Strafford. Is a Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex and Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Middlesex Rifles. Was first returned for Tavistock, in the Liberal interest, in 1852. Supports the ballot, extended franchise, and abolition of property qualification, Church-rates, and Jewish disabilities. Supported Ministers on the China question.

2. SIR JOHN S. TRELAWNY, Bart. He sat for the borough in a previous Parliament, and is again returned as a thorough independent Liberal and Radical Reformer. Is in favour of the ballot, short Parliaments, and a large extension of the suffrage.

TEWKESBURY.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1810. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen and freeholders, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 5780 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 5878; and its registered electors showed a slight decrease from 386 to 370. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Northleach, Upton-on-Severn, and Winchcombe. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. C. Hanbury Tracy (now Lord Sudeley), Mr. W. Dowdeswell, Mr. Humphrey Brown (of British Bank celebrity), and by its present members.

1. MR. JOHN MARTIN, an East India Stock proprietor, and partner in the bank of Martin, Stone, and Co. Is a Liberal; in favour of secular education and extension of the franchise, and of inquiry into Maynooth. Voted with Ministers on the China question.

2. THE HON. FREDERICK LYON, younger son of Earl Beauchamp, and brother of Viscount Elmley, M.P. Is now first returned, as a Conservative, but will vote for some Liberal measures, such as reform and retrenchment, and the Maynooth grant: is also in favour of opening places of recreation on Sundays.

THETFORD.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1547. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgesses and commonalty alone, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 3462 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 4075; and its registered electors showed an increase from 146 to 200. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the towns and parishes of Brandon, East Dereham, and Swaffham. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Grafton and Lord Ashburton; and it is to the influence of the former nobleman that the borough escaped being placed in Schedule B under the Reform Act. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord James Fitzroy, the present Duke of Grafton (as Earl of Euston), the present Lord Ashburton (as Mr. Baring), his brother, the Hon. Francis Baring; the late Sir James Flower, and by its present members.

1. THE EARL OF EUSTON, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton. He entered the diplomatic service in 1840, and became Attaché to the Embassy to Naples. Is a Deputy Lieutenant for Northamptonshire, and has been Lieut.-Colonel of the West Suffolk Militia. He is a Liberal, but opposed to Maynooth grant and to the ballot. He supported Ministers on the China question.

2. THE HON. FRANCIS BARING, next brother and heir presumptive to Lord Ashburton. A Moderate Conservative. He did not vote on the China question.

THIRSK.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1553: it was reduced to a single member under the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgage holders in Old Thirsk, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the town and five adjoining townships. The aggregate population, which was 2835 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 5319; and its registered electors showed an increase from 254 to 357. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Easingwold. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Frankland Russell family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir R. Frankland, the late Sir S. Crompton, the late Mr. John Bell, and by its present member.

SIR WILLIAM PAYNE GALLWEY, Bart., nephew of the late Lord Lavington, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire. Is a Conservative, and has sat for Thirsk since 1851. Voted against Mr. Locke King's motion in 1857 and against the Maynooth grant. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China question.

TIVERTON.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1615. Its constituency formerly consisted of the old Corporation, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 9766 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 11,144; but its registered electors showed no increase—being 462 at the former, and 461 at the latter, date. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Collumpton. The chief local influence is in the hands of Mr. Heathcoat, the great lace manufacturer. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Earl of Sunderland and Sir Dudley Ryder, in the last century. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. James Cobden and by its present members.

1. MR. JOHN HEATHCOAT, a lace manufacturer, formerly at Loughborough, but now at Tiverton. Is a Liberal, in favour of extended reform, equalised taxation and suffrage, and secular education. Has sat for the borough since the passing of the Reform Act. Did not vote on the China question.

2. VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, K.G., who is thus described in Hardwicke's "Shilling House of Commons":—An Irish Peer, created 1722; born, 1784; married, 1839. Emily, daughter of the first Viscount Melbourne (widow of the fifth Earl Cowper); educated at Harrow and Edinburgh; graduated M.A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1806; late Colonel Hants Militia. Is High Steward of Romsey, and a Trustee of the British Museum; appointed First Lord of the Treasury in February, 1855. Entered Parliament in 1807, as member for Horsham; sat for Newport in 1808-11, and for Cambridge University 1811-31, for Bletchingly 1831-32, and for South Hants 1833-34; has represented Tiverton since June, 1835; was Secretary at War 1809-28; Foreign Secretary 1830-34, 1835-41, and 1846-52; Home Secretary 1852-55. Voted against Mr. Locke King's motion, 1857. Is in favour of the Maynooth grant. It is needless to add that he not only voted against Mr. Cobden's motion regarding China, but having justified the conduct of our representative there, Sir J. Bowring, he dissolved Parliament and appealed to the country in consequence of the adverse vote of the House of Commons.

TOTNES.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 3442 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 4419; and its registered electors showed an increase from 217 to 371. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the town of Torquay. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Somerset and Lord W. Powlett. Among its more noted members in the last century may be mentioned Sir John Strange, and more recently Sir V. Gibbs and the Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. James Cornish, Mr. J. Parrott, Mr. C. Barry Baldwin, Mr. W. Blount, Lord Seymour (now Duke of Somerset), and by its present members.

1. EARL GIFFORD, eldest son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, late Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for the War Department. Is a Liberal, in favour of Parliamentary reform and national education, and the abolition of Church-rates. Was first elected November, 1855, on the accession of Lord Seymour to the Dukedom of Somerset. Voted with Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. THOMAS MILLS, a barrister-at-law (called 1832), a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Herts, and a magistrate for Middlesex, Herts, and Bedfordshire. Has sat for the borough in the Liberal interest since 1852. Supported Ministers on the China debate.

TOWER HAMLETS first returned two members to Parliament in 1832, when they were erected into a borough. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders, and is the largest in the United Kingdom. Its population, which was 359,864 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 533,111; and its registered electors showed an increase from 9906 to 23,534, or upwards of 130 per cent. It has been represented by Dr. S. Lushington, the eminent civilian, General R. Fox, Mr. George Thompson, Sir W. Clay (whose name is identified with the struggle for the abolition of Church-rates, and by its present members,

1. MR. CHARLES BUTLER, a magistrate for Middlesex, Westminster, and the Liberty of the Tower, for which he is also a Deputy Lieutenant: he is also a Commissioner of Land, Property, and Income-tax. Was first returned in 1852 as an Independent Liberal, in favour of radical reform in Church and State. Opposed to all religious endowments, including the Maynooth grant. Opposed Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. ACTON SMEE AYTON, a barrister of the Inner Temple. Now returned for the first time as a "Radical." His political creed embraces the ballot, short Parliaments, administrative reform, religious equality, reduced taxation, and a thorough revision of the electoral system.

TRURO.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and select burgesses, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 8252 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 10,733; and its registered electors showed an increase from 465 to 607. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Falmouth and Bassett family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. W. Tooke, the late Sir R. Hussey Vivian (afterwards Lord Vivian), the late Mr. E. Turner, Mr. John Hussey Vivian, Mr. Humphrey Willyams, Mr. H. H. Vivian (now M.P. for Glamorganshire), and by its present members.

1. MR. EDWARD BRYDGES WILLYAMS, a magistrate for Cornwall, and Cornet in the North Devon Yeomanry. Is now for the first time returned to Parliament, as a Liberal, and a firm supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government.

2. MR. AUGUSTUS SMITH, the owner of the Scilly Isles, where he has established excellent schools for unsectarian education. Is a Liberal; in favour of the ballot, retrenchment, and abolition of Church-rates.

TYNEMOUTH.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, when it was erected, jointly with North Shields, into a Parliamentary borough. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 23,206 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 29,170; and its registered electors showed an increase from 760 to 883. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Northumberland and the shipowners of the town. It has been represented by Mr. George Frederick Young, the eminent Protectionist; Sir Charles Edward Grey, Mr. H. Metcalfe, Mr. R. W. Grey (now M.P. for Liskeard), Mr. H. Taylor, and by its present member.

MR. WILLIAM SCHAW LINDSAY, one of those who have "risen from the ranks" by industry, honesty, and perseverance. He began life as a poor boy, and is now head partner in the house of Lindsay and Co., merchants and shipowners of Austinfriars. Is a Liberal; in favour of State and Parliamentary reform, extended suffrage, and civil and religious liberty; opposed to the principle of religious endowments. Unsuccessfully contested Monmouth and Dartmouth in 1852; and was first elected for Tynemouth in 1854, on the election of Mr. H. Taylor being declared void. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

WAKEFIELD.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, when it was first enfranchised. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 21,139 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 22,057; and its registered electors showed an increase from 722 to 850. It has been represented by Mr. D. Gaskell, Mr. J. Holdsworth, the late Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles, Mr. G. Sanders, and by its present member.

MR. JOHN DODGSON CHARLESWORTH, a large colliery proprietor in the West Riding, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Yorkshire. Is now first returned to Parliament, as a Conservative, and an unpledged follower and supporter of Lord Derby.

WENLOCK.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1478. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and burgesses at large, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was about 19,000 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 20,588; and its registered electors showed an increase from 691 to 905. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Forester and the Earl of Bradford. Since the Reform Act it has been continuously represented by its present members.

1. MR. JAMES MILNES GASKELL, son of the late B. Gaskell, many years M.P. for Maldon. Is a Conservative, and was formerly a Lord of the Treasury under the late Sir Robert Peel's Administration. He voted against Mr. Locke King's motion, but did not vote on the China question.

2. THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE CECIL WELD FORESTER, next brother and heir presumptive of Lord Forester, and Colonel Royal Horse Guards. Was Groom of the Bedchamber to George IV. and William IV., and Comptroller of the Household under Lord Derby in 1852. Is a Conservative, and was first elected for the borough in 1828, on his brother's accession to the Peership. Voted against Locke King's motion in 1857, and supported Ministers on the China question.

WESTBURY, first returned two members to Parliament in 1449, but was deprived of one representative by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgage tenants, whether freehold, leasehold, or copyhold, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 7324 in 1832, had declined, at the last Census, to 7029; but its registered electors showed an increase from 185 to 314. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the town of Trowbridge. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Lopes family. Among its more noted members, in times anterior to the Reform Act, may be mentioned Sir William Blackstone (author of the "Commentaries"), the late Sir Manasseh Lopes, Mr. James Wilson (now M.P. for Devonport), and by its present member.

1. SIR MASSEH LOPES, Bart., a son of the late Sir Ralph Lopes, and grandson of Sir Manasseh Lopes, who both sat for Westbury. He is a Deputy Lieutenant for Devon, and Captain in the South Devon Militia. He is now first returned to Parliament as a Liberal Conservative.

WESTMINSTER.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1574. Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 202,460 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 241,611; and its registered electors showed an increase from 11,576 to 14,883. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Bedford and the Marquis of Westminster, but is less than might generally be imagined. Among its more noted members in former days may be mentioned Lords Rodney, Hood, and Gardner, the Earl of Dundonald (as Lord Cochran), Charles James Fox, and Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. (who was sent to the Tower in early life for his Radical opinions, and ended by coming round to Toryism), Sir John Cam Hobhouse (now Lord Brougham), Mr. John Temple Leader, the Hon. Captain Rous, and by its present members.

1. SIR DE LACY EVANS, G.C.B., a Lieutenant-General in the Army and Colonel of the 21st Fusiliers. Has served in India, the Peninsula, France, America, Waterloo, in Spain in 1835-36, and in the Crimea in 1854-55; commanded a brigade at the Alma and Inkermann, for which he received the thanks of the House of Commons. Sat for Rye before the Reform Act, and has represented Westminster since 1833, with the exception of the Parliament of 1841, to the present time. Is a Liberal, in favour of extended suffrage, Mr. Locke King's motion, the ballot, and abolition of Church-rates. Did not record his vote on the China debate.

2. SIR JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, Bart., a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Sussex, and Chairman of the Bank of London. Is a Liberal, in favour of the ballot, extended suffrage, triennial Parliaments, and civil and religious liberty; opposed to religious endowments, including the Maynooth grant. Has sat for the city of Westminster since 1852. Voted with Ministers on the China question.

WESTMORELAND.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its population, which was 35,041 in 1832, had risen

represented by Mr. John Sawbridge-Wanley-Erle-Drax, and by its present member.

MR. JOHN HALES CALCRAFT, a Deputy Lieutenant for Dorset, and formerly a Captain in the Army. Sat for the borough in several Parliaments previous to 1841. Is now returned again as a Liberal and a general supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government.

at the last Census to 53,287; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 4,392 to 4,062. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Lonsdale and Sir R. Tufton, Bart. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Viscount Lowther (now Earl of Lonsdale), the late Mr. Alderman Thompson, and by its present members.

1. The HON. HENRY CECIL LOWTHER, brother and heir presumptive to the Earl of Lonsdale, a Deputy Lieutenant for Rutland, Colonel Royal Cumberland Militia, and a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Was formerly Captain 7th Hussars, and served in the Peninsula. Is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Has sat for the county since 1842. Did not vote on the China question.

2. The EARL OF BECTIVE, eldest son of the Marquis of Headfort. Was State Steward to Lord Eglington when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Has been High Sheriff of County Meath. Is a Conservative, and was first returned for Westmoreland in 1854, on the death of his father-in-law, Alderman Thompson, who had sat for Callington, London, Sunderland, and Westmoreland more than thirty years. Is opposed to extension of the franchise and the Maynooth grant. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

WEYMOUTH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1315, and two more for its suburb of Melcombe Regis in 1319. These two boroughs were united by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation, freemen, and freeholders, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 8,095 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 9,453; and its registered electors showed an increase from 431 to 679. The chief local influence was formerly a matter of purchase; it was till lately in the hands of the family of Sir J. Lowther Johnstone, Bart. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Sir Christopher Wren, "Babb Dodggington," Joseph Hume, and Sir E. Sedgwick (now Lord St. Leonards). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir F. Johnstone, the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., Viscount Villiers, Mr. G. W. Hope, the late Mr. R. Bernal, Mr. W. D. Christie, the Hon. F. W. Villiers, Mr. G. M. Butt, and by its present members.

1. MR. WILLIAM L. FREESTUN, a Deputy Lieutenant for Dorset, and a Colonel in the Army. Served with distinction in the Peninsula on the Staff of Sir D. L. Evans in 1836, and also in Syria; he is also a Knight Commander of the Spanish Orders of Charles III., San Fernando, and Isabella. Is a Liberal, and has sat for the borough since 1847. Is in favour of the ballot, Mr. Locke King's motion, and religious equality; opposed to all religious endowments, including the Maynooth grant. Supported Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. ROBERT JAMES ROY CAMPBELL, an East India merchant in the City. Is now first returned to Parliament, as a Liberal; in favour of civil and religious liberty, and a full development of our Free-trade policy.

WHITBY.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, when it was enfranchised under the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders of Whitby and two small districts adjoining. Its population, which was 10,399 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 10,989; and its registered electors showed an increase from 422 to 454. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Gainsborough. It has been represented by Mr. Aaron Chapman and by its present member.

MR. ROBERT STEPHENSON, a railway engineer of eminence, who has sat for the borough since 1847. Opposed to the Maynooth grant and the removal of Jewish disabilities. Did not register his vote on the China question.

WHITEHAVEN.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, when it was enfranchised under the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 15,716 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 18,916; and its registered electors showed an increase from 455 to 512. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Lonsdale. It has been represented by Mr. Matthias Attwood, and by its present member.

MR. ROBERT CHARLES HILDYARD, a Fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, a barrister-at-law, and a bencher of the Inner Temple. Was formerly counsel to the Duchy of Lancaster. Is a Conservative, but opposed to a return to Protection, to the Maynooth grant, and to Mr. Locke King's motion. Voted against Ministers on the China question. Sat for Whitehaven in the two last Parliaments.

WIGAN.—This borough first regularly returned two members to Parliament in 1847. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and free burgesses, to whom the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 20,774 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 31,541; and its registered electors showed an increase from 433 to 718. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Mr. R. Thicknesse, Mr. R. Potter, Mr. J. H. Kearsley, Mr. W. Ewart (now M.P. for Dumfries), Mr. P. Greenall, Mr. T. B. Crosse, the Hon. J. Lindsay, Mr. J. Acton, and by its present members.

1. MR. FRANCIS SHARP POWELL, a barrister of the Inner Temple and the Northern Circuit. Is now first elected as a Liberal Conservative, and will give an independent support to Lord Palmerston's Government. Is in favour of religious and secular education combined, and of an extension of the franchise.

2. MR. HENRY WOODS, a Liberal, and a gentleman of local connections in Wigan. Is now returned for the first time, as a Liberal. Will support civil and religious liberty at home, and a firm but non-interfering policy abroad.

WIGHT (ISLE OF) first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, when it was erected into a county constituency under the Reform Act. Its population, which was 33,431 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 50,324; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1,167 to 1,665. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Crown (owing to the residence of the Court at Osborne). It has been represented by the late Sir R. Simeon, the Hon. W. a Court-Holmes, Mr. (now Sir) John Simon, Mr. Edward Dawes, Mr. G. V. Harcourt, and by its present member.

MR. CHARLES CAVEDISH CLIFFORD, a son of Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod. He was till recently private secretary to Lord Palmerston, of whose measures he is now for the first time returned as a supporter. Is conditionally in favour of the abolition of Church-rates.

WILTON.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295; but was reduced under the Reform Act to a single representative. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and burgesses only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 7,010 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 8,607, and its registered electors showed a very slight increase—viz., from 214 to 219. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Amesbury and Downton. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Pembroke. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the First Earl of Malmesbury, the great diplomatist (as Mr. Harris), and Mr. (now Sir) Henry Lytton Bulwer. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Messrs. J. H. Penruddocke, E. Baker, Lord Fitz Harris (now Earl of Malmesbury), Viscount Somerton, Mr. C. W. a Court, and by its present member.

MR. EDMUND ANTROBUS, the eldest son of Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., who was first returned in 1855 as a Liberal. Is in favour of extended suffrage, secular education, and abolition of Church-rates. Sat. as a Conservative, for East Surrey in the Parliament of 1841. Voted with Ministers on the China question.

WILTSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more, dividing the county. Its population, which was 239,181 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 254,801, and its registered electors showed an increase from 6,154 to 8,211. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquises of Lansdowne, Bath, and Ailesbury, the Earl of Suffolk, and Lords Methuen and Arundell of Wardour. Since the Reform Act the Northern Division has been represented by Mr. Paul (afterwards Lord) Methuen, the late Sir F. Burdett, and by its present members.

1. MR. WALLER LONG, a son of the late R. Long, Esq., formerly M.P. for Wilts, a Deputy Lieutenant for Montgomery and for Wilts, and Major in the Wilts Yeomanry. He is a Conservative, and opposed to Free-trade and the Maynooth grant; has sat for Wilts since 1835. He did not vote on the China question.

2. MR. THOMAS HENRY SOTHERON-ESTCOURT, son of T. G. Bucknall-Estcourt, Esq., formerly M.P. for the University of Oxford. Is Captain of the Wilts Yeomanry, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Wilts; he formerly sat for Marlborough and for Devizes; chosen for North Wilts on the death of Sir F. Burdett, Bart., in February, 1844. He is a Conservative; but abstained from voting on the China question.

During the same period the Southern Division has been represented by Mr. John Bennett, and by its present members.

1. MR. WILLIAM WYNDHAM, a Deputy Lieutenant for Wilts and Captain in the Wilts Yeomanry. He is a Liberal Conservative, but opposed to a return to agricultural protection; voted for the Maynooth grant 1857. He supported Ministers on the China question. He has sat for the county since 1852.

2. THE RIGHT HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, brother and heir presumptive of the Earl of Pembroke. Was Secretary to the Admiralty, Secretary at War, and Secretary for the Colonies for a short time in 1855; he is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Salop, Wilts, and Dublin; has sat for Wilts since 1832. He is a leader of the Peelite or Liberal Conservative party. He voted against the ballot and Mr. Locke King's motion, and in favour of the Maynooth grant, and for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

WINCHESTER.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the corporation and freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 9,212 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 13,704; and its registered electors showed an increase from 537 to 788. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Mildmay and Baring families. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Irish orator, the Right Hon. Henry Flood. Since the Reform Act it has been represented

by Mr. P. St. John Mildmay, Mr. W. B. Baring (now Lord Ashburton), Mr. B. Escott, and by its present members.

1. MR. JOHN BONHAM-CARTER, a son of J. B. Carter, Esq., formerly M.P. for Portsmouth; a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Hants; has sat for the city since 1847. Is a Liberal, in favour of extended franchise, national education, and removal of religious disabilities. Did not vote on the China question.

2. SIR JAMES BULLER EAST, eldest son of the late Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart. Has sat for the city since 1831, except a single Parliament. His father formerly represented Winchester. Is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

WINDSOR.—This borough first regularly returned two members to Parliament in 1424. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, and afterwards of the scot and lot inhabitants; to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 7,071 in 1832, had risen, at the last Census, to 9,596; and its registered electors showed an increase from 507 to 712. The chief local influence is in the hands of the officials of Windsor Castle. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Messrs. John Ramsbottom, R. Gordon, R. Neville, Sir J. de Beauvoir, the late Sir John Elley, Lord John Hay, the Right Hon. J. Hatchell, Lord C. Wellesley, Mr. S. Ricardo, and by its present members.

1. MR. CHARLES WILLIAM GRENfell, the eldest son of C. P. Grenfell, Esq., M.P. for Preston. Is partner in the firm of Great and Sons, copper merchants. He has sat for Windsor since 1832. He is a Liberal, and in favour of the ballot and extended suffrage; voted for Mr. Locke King's motion in 1857, and for the Maynooth grant, and against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. WILLIAM VANSITTART, a cousin of the late Lord Bexley, and formerly a Judge in India. He is now first returned to Parliament as a Conservative, but willing to give Lord Palmerston an independent support. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1822, when it was enfranchised under the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders of Wolverhampton and the townships of Bilston, Wednesfield, Sedgeley, and Willenhall. Its population, which was 67,514 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 119,748; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1,701 to 3,587, or more than 100 per cent. It has been represented by Mr. W. W. Whitmore, Mr. R. Fryer (of Corn-law celebrity), and by its present members.

1. THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES PELLIAM VILLIERS, a brother of the Earl of Clarendon, a barrister-at-law, Judge Advocate General, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Hertford. Is a Liberal, in favour of the ballot and of extended suffrage; was one of the earliest and steadiest advocates for repeal of the Corn-laws. Has sat for Wolverhampton since 1835. Elected in 1847 for South Lancashire, but, being at the same time elected for Wolverhampton, he chose to sit for the latter constituency. Supported the Maynooth grant in 1857, and voted with Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. THOMAS THORNELY, a magistrate for Lancashire, formerly a merchant at Liverpool. Is a Liberal of advanced opinions, and has represented the borough since 1835. In favour of secular education and civil religious liberty. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

WOODSTOCK.—This borough first regularly returned two members to Parliament in 1571, but was deprived of one member under the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 7,055 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 7,923; and its registered electors showed an increase from 317 to 347. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Witney. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Marlborough. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Lord Colchester as Mr. Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons; the late Earl of Auckland, and the present Earl of Shaftesbury (as Lord Ashley). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the present Duke of Marlborough (then Marquis of Blandford), by Lord Charles Churchill, by Mr. H. Peyton, Sir F. Thesiger (now M.P. for Stamford), Lord Loftus (now Marquis of E. Y. Lord Alfred Churchill, and by its present member.

THE MARQUIS OF BLANDFORD, eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough, a Deputy-Lieutenant for Oxon. Was an unsuccessful candidate for Middlesex in 1852. Has sat for Woodstock, with a short interval, since 1844, and supports the Conservative party. Is well known for the part that he has taken in Church reform. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant. Supported Ministers on the China question.

WORCESTER.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1292. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen by birth or service, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 27,313 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 27,525; but its registered electors showed a slight decrease, from 2,368 to 2,290. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. G. R. Robinson, Mr. (now Sir) Joseph Bailey, Col. Hastings Davies, Sir Thomas Wilde (afterwards Lord Truro), Mr. F. Rufford, and by its present members.

1. MR. OSMAN RICARDO, son of the late D. Ricardo, Esq., formerly M.P. for Portarlington. Is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Worcestershire. Is in favour of Free-trade, the ballot, Maynooth grant, and secular education; has sat for the city since 1847. Voted with Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. WILLIAM LASLETT, a member of the Inner Temple. Was formerly a solicitor at Worcester. Is a Liberal; in favour of the ballot, Maynooth grant, and Church and Parliamentary reform; voted for Mr. Locke King's motion, 1857. Was elected for the borough in 1852, on Mr. Rufford's accepting the Chiltern Hundreds. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more, dividing the county. Its entire population, which was 211,356 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 276,926, and its registered electors showed an increase from 8,285 to 10,659. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl Somers, Earl Beauchamp, Lords Ward, Lyttelton, Northwick, and Foley. Since the Reform Act the Eastern Division has been represented by Mr. W. C. Russell, Mr. T. H. Cookes, Mr. E. Holland (now M.P. for Evesham), Mr. H. St. Paul, the late Mr. J. Barneby, Mr. J. A. Taylor, and by its present members.

1. MR. GEORGE RUSHOUT, a nephew and heir presumptive to Lord Northwick; a magistrate for Worcester, a Deputy Lieutenant for Salop, and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Hereford Militia. Was formerly Captain in the 1st Life Guards. Is a Conservative, in favour of religious education. Opposed to the Maynooth grant. Was formerly M.P. for Evesham. Has sat for the county since 1847. Did not vote on the China question.

2. MR. JOHN H. BODGETTS FOLEY, cousin of Lord Foley; a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Worcestershire, which he has represented since 1847. Was formerly M.P. for Droitwich. Is a Liberal, and in favour of the gradual extension of the suffrage. Opposed to abolition of Church-rates. Did not vote on the China question.

During the same period the Western Division has been represented by the present Lord Foley (as Mr. Foley), Earl Beauchamp (as Gen. Lygon), Mr. H. J. Wimington, and by its present members.

1. MR. FREDERICK WINN KNIGHT, Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor-law Board, Captain in the Worcester Yeomanry, and a family trustee of the British Museum. Has sat for the county since 1841 as a Conservative. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant and abolition of Jewish disabilities. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. VISCOUNT ELMLEY, eldest son of Earl Beauchamp, who represented the county for nearly fifty years. Was first returned in 1853, on his father's accession to the Peership. Is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

WYCOMBE.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1300. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 6,229 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 7,179; and its registered electors showed an increase from 298 to 346. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Anerstham and Chesham. (The former of these was one of the boroughs disfranchised by the Reform Act.) The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Carington and the Dashwood family. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Earl of Shelburne (Premier, and afterwards first Marquis of Lansdowne), Colonel Barre (one of the reputed authors of the Letters of Junius), the third Earl Stanhope, and Sir E. Jervis (afterwards Earl St. Vincent). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the present Lord Carington (as Mr. R. J. Smith), the Hon. C. Grey, Mr. G. R. Smith, Mr. R. Bernal Osborne (now M.P. for Dover), and by its present members.

1. SIR GEORGE HENRY DASHWOOD, a gentleman of large local influence owing to his landed property, and sat for Bucks in the first Reformed Parliament. Is a Liberal, and has represented Wycombe since 1837. Voted with Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. MARTIN TUCKER SMITH, son of late John Smith, Esq., formerly M.P. for Midhurst, Chichester, and Bucks; cousin of Lord Carington, a Director of the East India Company, and a Commissioner of Lieutenant for London. Is a Liberal, in favour of secular education and the removal of Jewish disabilities, but opposed to the ballot and Maynooth grant. Was M.P. for Midhurst before the passing of the Reform Act. Has sat for Wycombe since 1847. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

YARMOUTH or GREAT YARMOUTH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgesses at large, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders, including those of the suburb called Gorleston. Its population, which was 21,448 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 30,879; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 1,683 to 1,249. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Admiral Jervis (better known as Earl St. Vincent). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. C. E. Rumbold, the Hon. Colonel (now General) Anson, the late Mr. Winthrop M. Praed, the Hon. Thomas Baring, Mr. W. Willshire, Lord A. Lennox, Mr. O. E. Coope, Sir E. Lacon, and by its present members.

1. MR. WILLIAM TORRENS McCULLAGH, a native of Ireland, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a barrister-at-law. Formerly sat for Dundalk. Is a Liberal, and in favour of the ballot, Jewish emancipation, extended franchise, and the Maynooth grant.

2. MR. EDWARD WILLIAM WATKIN, extensively engaged as a railway director and manager, and was formerly a merchant in Manchester. Is a Liberal, in favour of extended franchise. Enters Parliament for the first time.

YORK.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1265. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 34,461 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 40,359; and its registered electors showed an increase from 2,873 to 4,133. The chief local influence is in the family of the Earl of Zetland



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